Annual Police Administration Report of the Province of Bombay, including the Railways

For the Year 1939

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ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS, FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Charge.

I was in charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police throughout the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were :—

In the Northern Range.

Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E., for the whole year.

In the Southern Range.

Mr. A. S. Holland, for the whole year.

In the Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., for the whole year.

Total reported crime—cognizable and non-cognizable.

2. (*a*) The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 170,968 as against 147,340 in 1938—a net increase of 23,628 cases under all classes.

(*b*) The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police during the year was 38,273 while those dealt with by the Magistrates direct amounted to 10,701, giving a total of 48,974 as against 41,896 in 1938—an increase of 7,078 cases.

(*c*) The total non-cognizable crime numbered 121,994 as against 105,444 in 1938—an increase of 16,550 cases.

(*d*) The attached graph shows the variations in reported crime under these three categories during the last ten years.

(*e*) Cognizable crime reported to the Police has risen from 32,569 to 38,273 in the year under report—an increase of 5,704 cases.

(*f*) Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have also risen from 9,327 in 1938 to 10,701 in 1939—an increase of 1,374 cases.

3. (*a*) Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and for the preceding four years was as under :—

Statements "A" and "AA"—Part I —total cognizable cases reported to the Police.

1935	..	..	..	..	18,630
1936	..	..	..	..	18,440
1937	..	..	..	..	20,627
1938	..	..	..	..	24,607
1939	..	..	..	..	28,822

(*b*) The totals of all reported cognizable crime for the Province including Railways (classes I to VI) during the year under review and for the preceding four years were :—

1935	..	..	..	..	26,058
1936	..	..	..	..	26,059
1937	..	..	..	..	29,225
1938	..	..	..	..	32,569
1939	..	..	..	..	38,273

(*c*) The figures for 1939 are the highest during the last five years showing an increase of 5,704 under all classes as compared with those of the previous year. Analysing the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, the crime reported showed increases of 4,215 under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 1,489 under minor offences under Special and Local Laws (class VI).

(*d*) The increase under classes I to V was shared by all districts except B. B. & C. I. Railway and Dharwar. In Broach, the reported crime was the same as it was during 1938. The increases most marked were East Khandesh (735), Kaira (466), Bombay Suburban District (366), Poona (341), Thana (337), Panch Mahals (293), Satara (290), Ahmedabad (224) and Sholapur (205).

The rise in East Khandesh was the heaviest and calls for some explanation. The reason given by the Superintendent in support of the increase is mainly the unfavourable seasonal conditions which resulted in an increase of both serious and minor offences. The free and careful registration of all minor cases also went to swell the volume of registered crime. In this connection the District Magistrate remarks :—

"In inspecting Magistrates' records, I have noticed a considerable number of cases in which the most trifling incidents have been reported, with such necessary colouring as to bring them under Section 447, 324 or 379. A considerable percentage of cases treated as cognizable are only technically so, being really mere incidents in civil disputes or property."

On the same issue, the Commissioner, Central Division, has observed :—

> "The long break in the middle has probably occurred in the past and has probably led to an increase in crime but certainly never to the extent of this year............ The increase was due to the lack of credit of the agricultural labourer and even of the poorer farmers with the local sowkar and shopkeeper owing to the proposed 'Credit' Acts. The people were also influenced by speeches delivered mostly by irresponsible people, but in some cases by persons holding responsible positions, who should have known better. There is no doubt this contraction of credit owing to the fear of sowkars as a result of the Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act will probably affect crime considerably, until we have got our social system based on some other credit arrangement."

The cumulative effect of all these factors was the heavy rise in crime.

In Kaira, the increase has been attributed to the activities of certain notorious outlaw gangs all of whom have eventually been arrested.

In Bombay Suburban District, the increase is attributed to the dumping of criminals in the district by externment from Bombay City and also to the shortage of Police. When the Greater Bombay scheme comes into effect, the situation will, it is hoped, improve.

In Poona, the increase was mainly under house-breakings (116) and thefts (183), a large number of the latter being of the type of cycle thefts and petty thefts of scrap iron, etc. In urban area, the increase was due to a great extent to the large number of bad characters mostly from Bombay now frequenting Poona City. The Poona City and Suburban areas are fast developing and with the present inadequate Police strength, it has been found difficult to police these areas.

In Thana, the contributory factors for the rise in crime were famine conditions and economic distress consequent on unemployment. With the expansion of motor transport and with frequent electric train service, bad characters have easy means at their disposal to commit offences.

In Panch Mahals, the failure of monsoon and the prevalence of scarcity conditions were mainly responsible for increase in crime.

In Satara, the increase was largely due to the activities of certain gangs and well-known absconders, many of whom were rounded up towards the close of the year.

In Ahmedabad, the increase of 224, as compared with that in 1937 and 1938, was insignificant. In fact, there was a slight decrease in the city area, whereas the increase which occurred in the rural areas was mainly due to the scarcity conditions, resulting in wide-spread unemployment and consequent lawless activities.

In Sholapur, the increase has been attributed to various reasons, such as Hindu-Muslim disturbances of May 1939, famine conditions which prevailed throughout the year and the existence of a serious epidemic

of plague in certain Talukas. Inadequacy of Sholapur City Force has also been reported to be responsible for some increase in the city area.

(*e*) In only two districts was there a reduction in crime under classes I to V, viz., B. B. & C. I. Railway (132) and Dharwar (42). The decrease on the B. B. & C. I. Railway was mainly due to the transfer of a large stretch of Railway jurisdiction, including the Police Stations of Baroda and Mehsana to the Gujarat States Agency Police. In Dharwar, the decrease was due to the effective rounding up of some gangs who had been previously responsible for a lot of offences.

(*f*) In regard to class VI, there has been an increase of 1,489 cases in the year under review.

The Sholapur district recorded the highest increase (424), followed by Surat (321), Broach (235), B. B. & C. I. Railway (169), Bombay Suburban District (112) and Thana (106).

The districts responsible for decrease are Bijapur (283), Dharwar (183) and Kaira (121).

In Sholapur, there was an increase when compared with the figures of 1938, but compared with the figures of 1936 and 1937 the position was normal. The figures for 1938 were abnormally low hence not a safe guide for purposes of comparison.

In Surat and Broach, the increase occurred largely in the offences under the Public Conveyances Act. This increase was mainly due to greater activities of the Police under the Act.

On B. B. & C. I. Railway and in Thana, the increase was due to the enforcement of Prohibition. On the Railway, it was registered mainly under section 120, Railways Act.

The decrease on the other hand has been attributed to reasons such as closer supervision over public conveyances, greater discrimination in sending up cases and improvement brought about by enforcing the rule of the road.

(*g*) The bulk of the cases under class VI are those under the District Police Act, Public Conveyances Act and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act. As many of the offences under these Acts could be dealt with effectively by exercising the discretionary power of giving only a warning in the first instance, I have issued, with the approval of Government, instructions in January 1940 to the effect that the Police should exercise the discretionary power of giving only a warning, instead of launching a prosecution. It is hoped these instructions will have a salutary and beneficial effect on all concerned. The results should be a reduction in work in Magistrates' Courts, and a saving of time and trouble on the part of the Police sending up cases and attending Courts.

4. (*a*) The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1938 and in the year under review were :—

Reported serious crime.

	1938.	*1939.*
Murders	422	472
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ..	151	166
Dacoities	189	347
Robberies	685	794
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence ..	5,985	7,390
Thefts including cattle thefts	9,308	10,764
Receiving stolen property	299	427
Total ..	17,039	20,360

These figures show an increase of 3,321 cases when compared with the figures for 1938.

(*b*) The quinquennial average for 1934–38 of real serious crime under the heads (1) murder, (2) dacoity, (3) robbery, (4) rioting and (5) house-breakings, as also that for the year 1939 is given below for purposes of comparison :—

——	Murder.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Rioting (Serial No. 9 of Statement "A").	House-breaking (Serial No. 29 of Statement "A").
Quinquennial average of 1934–38	303·20	133·60	329·60	163	4,534·80
1939	344	246	534	198	6,715

(*c*) The increase in serious offences amounting to 3,321 cases over last year's figures is, in part, due to the general increase in crime. In Sholapur, the number of murders rose from 20 in 1938 to 37 in 1939. The increase was largely due to the Hindu-Muslim disturbances in Sholapur City. In Belgaum, the number of murders was 58, which constituted a record for 30 years in the district and which was also the highest number recorded during the year in the whole Province. They were chiefly due to disputes over land or in connection with women.

For the increase under dacoities, East Khandesh, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar and Sholapur were mainly responsible. In Ahmedabad, the increase was mainly due to the activities of a gang of

dacoits headed by one Jethiji, which was responsible for a number of offences in the district: it was rounded up during the year by the leaders being shot by the Police.

In the remaining districts, the increase was attributed to economic conditions. This is evident from the fact that in several cases of dacoities, there was no violence. The increase in robberies and house-breakings was also due to economic conditions. Several of these offences were of petty and technical nature.

Incidence of (a) cognizable and (b) serious crime per thousand of population.

5. (*a*) The latest figures from other Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those of 1938. They are given below and compared with the figures of this Province.

(*b*) The incidence per thousand of population of cognizable crime reported in 1937 and 1938 under classes I to V was :—

		1937.	*1938.*
1.	North-West Frontier Province	3·44	3·96
2.	Sind	2·92	3·10
3.	Punjab	1·93	2·06
4.	Assam	1·58	1·66
5.	United Provinces	1·39	1·64
6.	Bombay	1·22	1·46
7.	Bihar	1·14	1·30
8.	Bengal	1·05	1·15
9.	Orissa	·89	·91
10.	Madras	·82	·89
11.	Central Provinces and Berar	2·96	(Figures not available).

(*c*) The incidence of total serious crime per thousand of population eported in 1937 and 1938 was :—

		1937.	*1938.*
1.	North-West Frontier Province	2·26	2·55
2.	Sind	1·95	2·05
3.	Punjab	1·33	1·49
4.	United Provinces	1·10	1·33
5.	Assam	1·17	1·24
6.	Bihar	·91	1·06
7.	Bombay	·87	1·01
8.	Bengal	·87	·97
9.	Orissa	·72	·73
10.	Madras	·57	·61
11.	Central Provinces and Berar	2·45	(Figures not available).

(*d*) As regards the strength of the Force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province where there are no different branches in the Force), the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1938 per Policeman was :—

	1937.	*1938.*
1. Assam	4·24	4·40
2. Sind	3·87	4·02
3. Bihar	3·35	3·78
4. United Provinces	2·34	2·69
5. Bengal	2·29	2·46
6. Orissa	2·15	2·11
7. Bombay	1·69	1·96
8. Madras	1·67	1·75

(*e*) A statement showing the incidence per thousand of population of reported crime (classes I to V) and serious crime in the Province, district by district, during the year 1939 is attached to this Report as Appendix " A ".

(*f*) The incidence of total crime and serious crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Province, including Railways, in 1939 works out to 1·71 and 1·20 per thousand of population, as against 1·46 and 1·01 respectively in the preceding year.

(*g*) The Bombay Suburban and Ratnagiri Districts maintain their position of remaining respectively at the top and at the bottom in the order of criminality with their respective incidence of crime, viz., 9·30 and ·44 per 1,000 of population.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. (*a*) Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the numbers of cases for disposal during the year under report and for the preceding year were :—

	1938.	*1939.*
Indian Penal Code	28,876	34,638
Class VI	8,922	10,327
Total ..	37,798	44,965

(*b*) The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under section 157 (*i*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,740 as against 1,433 in 1938, leaving 43,225 cases for investigation as against 36,365 in the previous year. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (*i*) (*b*), to total cases for disposal slightly increased from 3·76 to

3·86 in the year under review. This increase in the percentage, though slight, is gratifying as it indicates that Police officers, inspite of the changed conditions, are not wanting in exercising the powers vested in them under the law.

Excluded cases.

7. (*a*) The numbers of cases excluded as false or due to mistake of law or fact were as under :—

	1938.	*1939.*
Indian Penal Code (classes I to V)	4,775	5,650
Class VI	269	298
Total ..	5,044	5,948

(*b*) The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal under the two categories stood as under :—

	1938.	*1939.*
Indian Penal Code (classes I to V)	16·53	16·31
Class VI	3·01	2·88

Similar percentage in respect of the excluded cases under all classes works out to 13·22 during the year under report as against 13·34 in 1938.

(*c*) Of the 5,948 cases excluded during 1939, 1,404 were compounded as against 1,186 in 1938 giving a percentage of 23·60 as against 23·51 in 1938. Of the 1,404 cases compounded, 760 offences were of grievous hurt and hurt as against 624 giving a percentage of 54·13 against 52·61 in the previous year.

It is unfortunate the percentage of cases compounded to that of cases excluded has been steadily increasing.

This is mainly due to the freer registration of offences and the growing tendency of the people to rush to Police with complaints in the heat of their excitement in the first instance and to compromise later when their tempers have cooled down.

Maliciously false cases.

8. (*a*) Of the 5,650 excluded cases under the Indian Penal Code, 788 were classed as maliciously false as against 728 in 1938—an increase of 60 cases. The percentage of these cases to the total number for disposal was 2·27 as against 2·52 in 1938.

(*b*) Prosecutions were ordered in 407 cases during the year under review as against 269 in 1938. Of these 407 cases, 124 ended in conviction and 219 were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 51·64 against 36·95 in 1938 and 36·67 in 1937. The increase in the percentage of prosecutions is gratifying, as it may tend to curb the tendency of the people to make false complaints.

(c) The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 65·95 as against 73·52 in 1938. This figure may not at first appear satisfactory: but one has to bear in mind that a prosecution, even without a conviction, has its value in curbing the number of these malicious complaints.

9. (a) The total number of cases, under all classes, pending at the close of the year under report stood at 7,178 as against 6,405 during 1938. According to classes they were :—

Pending cases.

	1938.	1939.
Indian Penal Code (classes I to V)	5,618	5,999
Class VI	787	1,179
Total ..	6,405	7,178

The total number of cases pending with the Police was 1,237 and with the Magistracy 5,941 as against 1,435 and 4,970 respectively, in the previous year.

The increases were of 381 cases under Indian Penal Code and of 392 cases under class VI.

It is gratifying to note that, despite the larger volume of crime dealt with, the number of cases pending with the Police was smaller than that during the previous year. On the other hand, it is disappointing that the decrease of 198 cases pending with the Police was more than counterbalanced by an increase of 971 cases pending with the Magistrates. This was apparently due to the shortage of Magistrates, as remarked in some details in my report for 1938.

Apart from the heavy increase in the cognizable cases dealt with by the Police, there is some increase also in the cases directly dealt with by Magistrates (paragraph 15) and very heavy increase in non-cognizable crime (paragraph 17). All these facts account for the increase in the number of pending cases with Magistrates and the only solution which could effectively remedy this situation seems to be the appointment of additional Magistrates.

(b) The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last two years has been as under :—

Year.	With Police.	With Magistrates.	Total.
1938	3·79	13·14	16·93
1939	2·75	13·21	15·96
Difference ..	—1·04	+ ·07	— ·97

The increase in cases pending with Magistrates was marked in the following districts :—

—				1938.	1939.	Increase.
East Khandesh	..	..	..	278	598	320
Thana	..	..	..	373	523	150
Bombay Suburban District		..	..	172	380	108
Surat	..	..	..	189	268	79
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	188	255	67

Kaira and Ahmedabad where the increase was most marked in 1938 showed a considerable improvement in the year under report.

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.

10. (*a*) Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 31,601 cases as against 26,100 in 1938, an increase of 5,501 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the last three years is as under :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1937	16,036	8,198	24,234
1938	18,246	7,854	26,100
1939	22,763	8,838	31,601

(*b*) A graph showing the variations in (*1*) reported crime for disposal, (*2*) true crime disposed of and (*3*) detected crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) during the last 15 years will be found as Appendix "B".

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

11. (*a*) The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 11,420 as against 8,459 in 1938—an increase of 2,925 cases. This was perhaps to be expected in view of the fact that the number of offences for disposal during the year (viz. 31,601) was much larger than in 1938 (viz. 26,100).

(b) The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) was as under :—

1938	32·40
1939	36·13

If the Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the number of undetected cases has gone up from 8,169 to 11,094, giving a percentage of 44·77 in 1938 against 48·73 in the year under review. The districts mainly responsible for this increase are—Kaira (531), followed by Ahmedabad (294), East Khandesh and Nasik (255 each), Satara (213), Thana and Poona (195 each), Panch Mahals (166), Bombay Suburban District (165) and Sholapur (133).

(c) There are two main causes for these very unsatisfactory figures. In the first place, there is the great increase of crime to which reference has already been made. Although a good deal of this crime was petty, its disposal took much time and the investigating staff which is greatly under-manned, was not able to give sufficient attention to serious and organized offences.

The second and more important cause of the deterioration in detection is the lack of genuine co-operation on the part of the public with the Police. The popular Government, with the best of intentions, imposed a curb on the Police. One result of this policy was that the public, in its anxiety to exercise its newly acquired influence in public affairs, developed a habit of submitting, often directly to Government itself, a great mass of petitions, recounting their real or fancied grievances against the Police. Some of the complaints made were of a trivial nature and others were the result of inexperience and an idea that it was the duty of the public to keep the Police well under their control. But in many instances persons concerned directly or indirectly in cases under investigation by the Police made complaints in order to further their own interests. The great majority of such complaints were found on enquiry to be false or greatly exaggerated.

As might be expected, the effect of the numerous petitions and enquiries on the efficiency of the Police was unfortunate. Investigating officers and others, finding that their most innocent action was liable to be distorted or misrepresented and that they might at any moment be called upon to answer some false or exaggerated charge which was difficult to defend, developed a tendency to adopt circumspect and ultra-careful methods and a hesitancy to take action which might and should have been taken. The natural result of this state of affairs was deterioration in the results of detection which was also injuriously affected by the great waste of time which the departmental enquiries involved. Another feature disturbing to Police work was the interference of local politicians, however well-intentioned it may have been in some cases.

There is no desire to avoid healthy criticism and the necessity of behaving properly towards the public has been continuously impressed on all ranks by their superiors. It is, however, clear that in a country where

repressive methods are excluded, a Police Force cannot do itself justice unless it receives the generous and genuine support of the public. As time goes on there is no doubt but that the public in India will come to realise this as they have done in other countries and will appreciate the fact that their own welfare is largely bound up with the existence of a capable and trusted Police Force. Meanwhile, every effort that can be made in the press, in scholastic institutions and by well disposed social workers of every kind to educate the public in respect of their duties as citizens towards the Police will be very valuable in improving both the standard of detection and general efficiency of the Force.

Police cases decided by trial.

12. (*a*) Out of the 18,441 cases decided by trial, 17,277 ended in conviction as against 15,323 out of 16,208 cases tried in 1938. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 93·68 as against 94·53 in 1938 under all classes, and 89·54 against 90·95 respectively under the Indian Penal Code.

(*b*) Details of percentages of convictions obtained by the Police in Courts under the more important heads of crime are :—

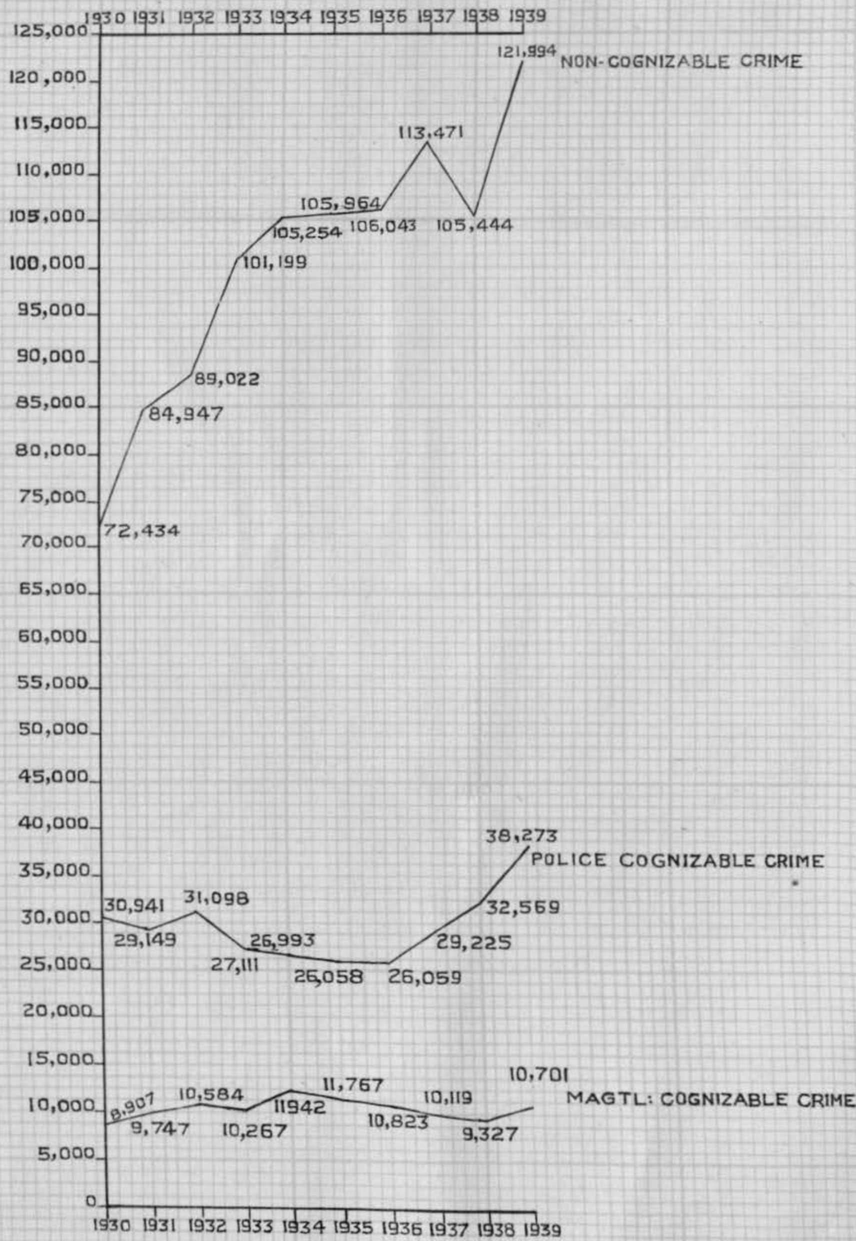
	1938.	*1939.*
Murders, homicides and attempts at murder ..	73·50	69·18
Dacoities	68·25	64·86
Robberies	89·72	81·81
House-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc. (Serial No. 29 in Statement "A", Part I) ..	90·52	86·86
Thefts including cattle thefts	93·52	93·14
Receiving stolen property	95·81	97·90

The deterioration of these figures was but to be expected in view of the prevalent local conditions as remarked above regarding the tension and nervousness of the Police.

Sessions cases.

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 855 as against 819 in 1938. Out of the 667 cases tried, 480 ended in conviction and 187 in acquittal or discharge as compared with 651, 493 and 158 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 71·96 as against 75·72 in 1938. Out of the remaining cases, 16 were withdrawn, 1 case was dropped as the accused died during trial and 171 were pending at the close of the year 1939. Districts returning high percentages are Ratnagiri and G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (100·00 each),

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Surat (92·00), Bombay Suburban District (85·00), Panch Mahals (83·87), B. B. & C. I. Railway and Dharwar (83·33 each), Thana (81·48), Ahmedabad (72·94), Sholapur (72·50) and Nasik (70·96), Kolaba returning the lowest percentage (40·00).

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

14. (*a*) Including pending cases, offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 10,053 in the year under review as against 8,634 in 1938—an increase of 1,419 cases.

(*b*) Of the 10,053 cases dealt with, 8,395 were brought to trial, of which 8,274 ended in conviction, as against 8,634, 7,441 and 7,344 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 98·55 as against 98·69 in the preceding year.

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

15. (*a*) The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates in 1939 without the intervention of the Police under all classes was 10,701 as against 9,327 in 1938 (*vide* the graph referred to in paragraph 2), the number convicted being 5,298 against 5,046 in the previous year.

(*b*) Out of the above, the true cases under the Indian Penal Code numbered 6,670 (classes I to V) against 5,679 during the previous year. Of these, 1,831 ended in conviction as against 1,782 in 1938, giving a percentage of 27·45 in respect of convictions to cases tried against 31·37 in the year before. Corresponding percentages under all classes were 49·50 against 54·10 in the year before.

Statements "A" and "AA", Part II—Persons in Police cases.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the Police was 36,326 as compared with 31,185 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 45,629 as against 38,430 in 1938. Persons released without being brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) numbered 928 as against 657 in 1938, giving a percentage of 3·73 of the total arrested as against 3·00 in the previous year. Of the 45,629 persons for disposal, those under the Indian Penal Code numbered 33,197 of whom 22,102 were tried during the year and 13,404 were convicted, giving a percentage of 60·64 of the total tried against 61·99 in 1938. The number of persons awaiting trial or investigation under the Indian Penal Code at the end of the year was 9,725 as against 8,214 in 1938.

Statement "B", Part I—Non-cognizable crime.

17. (*a*) Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 1,05,444 in 1938 to 1,21,994 in the year under review—an increase of 16,550. This increase was very heavy and was recorded mainly in offences under Special and Local Acts.

(*b*) The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 1,31,137 as against 1,12,531 in 1938.

Of the former, 98,969 were tried and 86,093 ended in conviction against 88,300 and 75,019 respectively in the year before, giving a percentage of 86·98 of cases convicted to cases tried, as against 84·95 in 1938. The percentage of convictions to the cases for disposal was 65·65 against 66·66 in the preceding year.

Statement "B", Part II—Persons in non-cognizable crime.

18. 171,756 persons concerned in non-cognizable cases appeared before the Courts in 1939, as against 149,687 in the previous year. Persons discharged after appearance without trial numbered 10,649 as against 6,262 in 1938; of the 133,505 persons tried, 93,023 were convicted and 40,482 discharged or acquitted, as against 1,18,860, 83,217 and 35,643 respectively in the year preceding. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the Courts were 69·67 and 54·15 as against 70·43 and 55·59 respectively in 1938.

Statement "C"—Property stolen and recovered.

19. The value of property stolen in 1939 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 10,79,542 against Rs. 8,80,724 in 1938, the corresponding figures of the value of property recovered being respectively Rs. 2,52,952 and Rs. 2,38,021. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentages of property recovered in individual cases, was 30·86 in 1939 against 33·54 in 1938. The highest percentage of recovery was returned by Dharwar (59·65), followed by Kanara (58·37), Poona (43·36), East Khandesh (42·39) and Ratnagiri (41·15), while the lowest percentages were in Bombay Suburban District (11·15) and Kaira (15·56).

Preventive action.

20. (*a*) The details of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827, will be found in Appendix "C" to this Report. The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections is increased by 103, from 2,126 in 1938 to 2,229. The percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to those proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases) rose from 59·85 in 1938 to 70·46 in 1939.

Analysing this percentage, the results under the three sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are :—

Section				*1938.*	*1939.*
107	..	..	..	39·97	60·86
109	..	..	..	82·96	86·91
110	..	..	..	79·95	72·91

These figures would show that there was a considerable improvement in the results under section 107. But I must comment once again on the abnormal delays in many Courts in dealing with all cases under

Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. It is nothing for some of these cases to drag on for months in a Court. I have had to draw attention to these protracted proceedings more than once during the year. These delays nullify the efforts of the Police and keep alive the hostile feelings between factions. Many Magistrates are too prone to look on these proceedings as trials rather than as executive proceedings for the maintenance of Law and Order just as an order under section 144 or 145, Criminal Procedure Code. It is surprising that despite these delays the results are as good as they are.

(*b*) In addition, action was also taken under sections 61-D and 61-E of the Bombay District Police Act. These sections are stated to be more prompt and effective than Chapter VIII.

Habitual offenders.

21. During the year under report, out of 22,136 persons convicted, 4,581 were identified as having been previously convicted and 1,085 were classed as Habitual Offenders as against 20,534, 3,836 and 920 respectively in 1938. The highest number of Habitual Offenders was returned again by Poona (200), followed by Ahmedabad (186), West Khandesh (129) and East Khandesh (125).

Gang Cases : G. R., J. D., No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.

22. During the year under report no fresh gang case was taken up, as against one in the year before. The case which was shown as pending at the close of 1938 ended in the discharge of the 16 accused persons in the Sessions Court as the evidence did not prove association for the purpose of habitually committing thefts or robberies.

Important cases dealt with in Districts and on Railways.

23. Brief accounts of some important and interesting cases investigated by the Police during the year are given below :—

(1) *Armed dacoity with murder, Ahmedabad City.*

At about 7-30 p.m. on the night of 16th April 1939, a grain merchant was returning home from his shop in Dana Pith, Ahmedabad City, accompanied by his servant with a bag containing Rs. 600 in notes and cash. An armed band of five persons suddenly attacked them, shot at them with a revolver and decamped with the above bag. The servant, who was also stabbed, died on 18th April 1939 and the merchant was paralysed by a bullet. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Crime, as a result of his intensive efforts in the City, succeeded in locating and arresting some of the gang and recovering some currency notes, knives and a revolver. Further inquiries disclosed that the gang consisted of 10 reckless desperadoes including one Darbar Takhatsing Samatsing, Thakore of Panar, Viramgam Prant, who is a well-known harbourer of dacoits and who had lent his revolver and ammunition for committing this dacoity. This case excited considerable sensation in the City. Darbar Takhatsing and two others were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, two were made approvers, one escaped from the sub-jail while in jail custody and four were acquitted.

No little credit is due to the officers of the Ahmedabad Police responsible for the detection of this rather sensational case.

(2) *Murder of the late Police Sub-Inspector D. K. Jhala, Ahmedabad City.*

This offence is of importance in that it involved the loss of a promising young officer—Sub-Inspector D. K. Jhala—and as showing the seriousness of the Pathan menace in Ahmedabad City. The facts are that Inspector Pathak assisted by Sub-Inspectors D. K. Jhala, Rana and Vashi had succeeded in arresting two Pathan dacoits wanted in a Dholka Crime on 29th September 1939. As a result of information furnished by one of them, the Police party proceeded to Pathans' chawls at Jamalpur in order to arrest a third dacoit, Sayed Ummar Amirgul. It was found on arrival that the door of the room was locked from outside ; a Pathan who was sitting in front shouted a warning to his companions in the room that the Police had come. Nothing daunted Sub-Inspector Jhala and a Head Constable began to break open the door when a shot rang out and Jhala fell with a bullet through the lower jaw which was smashed to pieces. In the confusion which followed, the accused dashed out of the room and escaped. Every effort to trace the Pathan has failed so far, but his companion who instigated the crime was arrested, tried and convicted. Sub-Inspector Jhala succumbed to his wounds a few days later.

(3) *The Rani Mosque murder case, Ahmedabad City.*

This case is another instance of the Pathan menace in Ahmedabad. A burly young Swati Pathan brutally assaulted another Pathan in broad daylight behind the Rani Mosque at Sarangpur ; after inflicting serious injuries which proved immediately fatal, absconded brandishing the clasp knife in his hand. Constable Kantilal Hiralal, who was on duty, heard the cries of the crowd and immediately gave chase. He overtook the murderer who turned on him to strike. Undaunted, the Constable grappled with the Pathan and held on to the hand with the knife in it till the arrival of two more Police Constables and some private persons, with whose assistance the accused was finally overpowered and arrested. The murderer was eventually convicted for murder. The Constable was awarded the Indian Police Medal for gallantry.

Criminal Investigation Department, Province of Bombay.

24. The permanent sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department, exclusive of the Finger Print Bureaux, Poona and Bombay, and the Handwriting Branch remained unchanged during the year under report, viz.—

1 Deputy Inspector General of Police.
2 Superintendents of Police (1 Assistant to the Intelligence Branch and 1 Assistant to the Crime Branch).
2 Deputy Superintendents of Police.
12 Inspectors of Police.
27 Sub-Inspectors of Police.
2 Sergeants.
16 Head Constables.

2. *Investigation Branch.*

(*i*) The number of criminal investigations undertaken during the year was 20 as compared with 22 in 1938, 19 in 1937 and 12 in 1936. Of these, 10 were pending from the previous year, most of the cases were of a difficult and protracted nature.

The results of the cases were as follows :—

Convicted	6
Acquitted	1
Pending trial	1
Undetected	6
Classed as "C"	1
Pending investigation	4
Investigation dropped	1
	20

In all, 24 persons (including 18 of the previous year) were dealt with. Fifteen of these were convicted, 6 acquitted and cases against 3 have not yet been sent up.

(*ii*) The following non-cognizable cases were also investigated by Criminal Investigation Department officers :—

(*a*) Offences of bribery and cheating in connection with the District Local Board election at Palghar, District Thana (sections 417 and 171-E, Indian Penal Code).

(*b*) Alleged misappropriation of ornaments of a deceased patient in the Nasik Civil Hospital (section 404, Indian Penal Code).

(*c*) Interpolation in the Birth and Death Register of Thana Municipality (sections 465, 466 and 109, Indian Penal Code).

(*iii*) In addition to cases mentioned in sub-paragraphs (*i*) and (*ii*), Criminal Investigation Department officers were employed on the following occasions :—

(1) The investigation of cases arising out of communal disturbances in Sholapur.

(2) An enquiry into the alleged fraud in the "Paisa Fund" Glass Factory at Talegaon (Poona District).

(3) The alleged conspiracy to defraud the Pandharpur Municipality by means of fraudulent tender transactions.

(4) The alleged illegal importation of tobacco into the Bombay Suburban District.

(*iv*) In the case under sections 211, 193–195, Indian Penal Code, referred to in paragraph 24 (*iii*) of the report for 1938 and which was pending at the end of that year, the Additional Sessions Judge, Bijapur, convicted and sentenced all the accused to various terms of imprisonment.

(*v*) Request for the assistance of Criminal Investigation Department was refused in five cases for the reasons that no officers were available at the time and that the cases were such as could be more suitably dealt with by the local Police.

Investigation of one of the cases was subsequently taken up under instructions from Government.

3. *Intelligence Branch.*

(*i*) The number of enquiries undertaken by the officers of the Intelligence Branch during the year in connection with political, quasi-political and confidential matters totalled 89 as against 30 in 1938, 60 in 1937 and 88 in 1936. In addition, officers of the branch were continuously employed in keeping in touch with various political activities throughout the Province.

(*ii*) The number of political meetings and conferences attended by Shorthand Reporters and officers of the Intelligence Branch during the year 1939 was 900 as against 608 in 1938, 1,293 in 1937 and 1,117 in 1936.

(*iii*) Two prosecutions were launched on the strength of shorthand notes taken by Criminal Investigation Department Shorthand Reporters, both of which ended in conviction.

4. *Crime Branch.*

(*i*) During the year, two crime records of Inter-Provincial and Inter-District cheats were prepared and published in the Bombay Police Gazette as compared with 8 in 1938, 12 in 1937 and 12 in 1936. The total of all such records published up to the end of 1939 amounts to 464. In accordance with the policy now followed for some years, crime records of only cheats and professional prisoners are prepared.

(*ii*) The crime records already published were kept up-to-date by the preparation of 25 addenda containing details of further criminal tendencies and convictions. Seven of these addenda referred to cheats were published in the *Bombay Police Gazette.*

(*iii*) Crime graphs have been maintained up-to-date and show the monthly variations of the more important forms of crime in the Province.

5. *Criminal Tribes Branch.*

(*i*) The total number of registered members at the end of 1939 belonging to all tribes and mixed gangs declared as criminal tribes was 8,801 as compared with 8,766 at the end of 1938. Statements I, I-A, II and II-A give a complete synopsis of the working of this Act in all its phases throughout the year.

(*ii*) 3,825 registered members are subject to the provisions of section 10 only and 4,976 are restricted under section 11 as compared with 3,703 and 5,063 respectively in 1938. 236 registered members were absconding and 296 were in jail at the end of the year 1939 for offences under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Tribes Act and other Acts as against 270 and 292 respectively in the year 1938.

(*iii*) During the year, 706 members of different tribes and mixed gangs declared as criminal tribes were registered as compared with 744 in 1938. 13 members were received by transfer under section 10 (*3*) and 61 died. The numbers removed from the register were 347 for improvement in character and 217 for other reasons as compared with 522 and 133 respectively in the preceding year.

(*iv*) Details of convictions of criminal tribes men, both registered and unregistered, are shown separately in Statement II and II-A according

to tribes and districts. The total number of convictions under all Acts was 2,340 at the end of the year as compared with 1,934 in the preceding year. Out of 17 persons liable to enhanced punishment under section 23, 10 actually received enhanced punishment.

Seven registered members were convicted under section 24 as against 7 in 1938 and 10 in 1937.

(*v*) During the year no new tribe or gang was brought under the operation of the Act.

(*vi*) Notifications under sections 3, 4, 10 and 11 in respect of the Kathodi Tribe were cancelled by Government in their Home Department Notification No. 9268/3, dated 11th January 1939, and those in respect of Bagdis, Chhaparbands, Futgudis, Kammis, Katbus and Vanjaris in their Home Department Notification No. 9849/3-IV, dated 23rd August 1939.

(*vii*) The question of repatriation and emigration of the Kanjar Bhats (Jodhpur Marathas) of the Madras Province has at last been settled, with the result that all the Kanjar Bhats who migrated into the Province of Bombay from the Province of Madras prior to the 14th June 1937 have been restricted in their movements to the limits of this Province under section 11 of the Act as per Home Department Notification No. 4066/2, dated 11th July 1939. Government in their Home Department Resolution No. 4066/2-III, dated 3rd November 1939, further ordered, in agreement with the Government of Madras, that the ten Kanjar Bhat families with about 70 dependants who migrated into this Province after 14th June 1937 should be transferred to the Province of Madras for being placed in the Siddhapuram Settlement in the Karnool District of that Province. Enquiries are in progress to trace the whereabouts of these families.

(*viii*) 38 registered members were sent to settlements under section 16 as compared with 51 in the preceding year. No registered member was transferred under section 13 to another Province nor was any member deported to any Indian State under section 28.

(*ix*) 236 registered members were absconding at the end of the year of whom 201 absconders were apprehended, 557 persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Act as against 561 in the preceding year.

(*x*) During the year, 460 wandering gangs came to notice in this Province as against 373 in the preceding year, 377 of the gangs belonged to notified criminal tribes, 30 to classes considered as non-criminal and the remaining 53 were Irani gangs.

(*xi*) In accordance with recommendations contained in paragraph 72 of the Report of the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee, Government in their Home Department Letter No. 9849/3-IV, dated the 23rd August 1939, have ordered that an investigation should be undertaken on the lines suggested by the Committee with a view to decide the retention or denotification of the tribes declared as criminal under the Act.

(*xii*) As recommended in paragraph 123 of the Report of the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee, Government in their Home Department

Letter No. 9849/3-IV, dated the 26th August 1939, have ordered that the application of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, to "Dharalas" should cease after a period of one year and that an investigation should be made into the criminality of the well-defined groups included in the term "Dharala" with a view to apply the Criminal Tribes Act to them when necessary.

Investigation in accordance with the instructions of Government is in progress and a report will be submitted to Government in due course.

(*xiii*) In their Home Department Letter No. 9849/3-IV-E, dated 1st December 1939, Government have ordered that draft amendments to the existing Criminal Tribes Rules should be submitted with a view to implementing the recommendations contained in paragraphs 101–104, 106, 129 and 148 of the Report of the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee. The necessary changes are under consideration and the draft amendments will be submitted to Government in due course.

(*xiv*) During the year, 1,540 members of criminal tribes were convicted for cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and 111 under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 1,180 and 94 respectively during the previous year. Out of the above, 1,131 members were convicted for offences against property and 17 for offences against coinage as against 850 and 5 respectively during the preceding year.

The comparatively large increase in criminality is disappointing and goes to show that the members of criminal tribes have not been slow to share in the general increase of crime which occurred in the year under report. It would also indicate that caution should be exercised in removing the not very severe restrictions which exist at present.

(*xv*) The Criminal Tribes Branch continued to exercise close supervision over the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and to give advice and instructions in the administration of the Act throughout the Province. With the help of the Finger Print Bureau, many absconders were traced and brought back either for prosecution or for registration.

Counterfeit coins.

25. (*a*) (*i*) The figures below show the fluctuations from year to year in the number of counterfeit coins both silver and nickel which came to notice on the Railways in the Province :—

Station.	Silver			Nickel		
	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937
G. I. P. Railway	1,392	1,506	2,348	422	469	488
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad Gauge)	3,452	4,717	4,237	813	903	735
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Metre Gauge)	910	1,264	914	321	312	232
M. & S. M. Railway ..	5,177	6,061	4,692	2,045	2,142	1,949
Total ..	10,931	13,548	12,191	3,601	3,826	3,404

(*ii*) The figures supplied by the Treasury Officers in the Province for the whole year show that 5,049 silver counterfeit coins and 1,288 nickel counterfeit coins were received at the Treasuries as against 4,806 silver and 1,267 nickel counterfeit coins in 1938.

(*iii*) Reports received from the districts show greater activity on the part of the District Police in tracing and prosecuting counterfeiters and utterers. 47 prosecutions involving 86 arrests for counterfeiting and possession of counterfeiting implements were undertaken as compared with 15 prosecutions and 27 arrests in the previous year. Of the 86 persons arrested, 36 were convicted, 10 were acquitted, 2 were released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, 31 were awaiting trial at the end of the year and 7 were pending investigation.

(*iv*) No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year.

Counterfeit notes.

(*b*) (*i*) In the Province, excluding Bombay City, 1 forged note of Rs. 100 of the T/39 series came to notice as against 11 incomplete and 1 complete note last year.

(*ii*) No forged note of Rs. 50 denomination came to notice during the year.

(*iii*) Fifty-eight forged notes of Rs. 10 of the marginally noted series came to notice as against 35 in the previous year.

D. 20	1
G. 12	14
N. 61	16
P. 49	25
R. 60	1
S. 24	1
	58

(*iv*) No forged note of Rs. 5 series came to notice during the year under report as against 2 in the previous year.

Finger Print and Handwriting Bureaux.

26. (*i*) The strength of the combined Finger Print Bureaux during the year under report was :—

Poona.	*Bombay.*
1 Superintendent.	1 Manager.
1 Senior Expert.	2 First Experts.
2 First Experts.	2 Second Experts.
4 Second Experts.	2 Senior Searchers, and
5 Senior Searchers, and	4 Junior Searchers.
9 Junior Searchers.	

The appointment of one Second Expert in Poona Bureau was reduced in accordance with Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 606/4, dated 31st March 1939, in connection with the formation of the Handwriting Branch in the Criminal Investigation Department.

(*ii*) *Poona Bureau.*

(*a*) At the beginning of the year under report, there were 1,33,795 Finger Impression Slips on record. During the year 10,078 fresh Finger

Impression Slips were recorded and 9,123 eliminated, thus leaving 1,34,750 slips on record at the end of the year.

(*b*) The number of Finger Impression Slips received for search of previous convictions was 35,509 as against 32,207 in the previous year, Of these, 5,124 were traced as against 4,548 in 1938. The increase in the number of slips for search is mainly due to the rounding up of bad characters in Bombay City.

(*c*) Previous convictions were proved in 2,450 cases as against 2,082 in 1938. The distribution of these cases according to punishments awarded works as under :—

(1) Enhanced punishments	1,086
(2) Equal punishments	76
(3) Smaller punishments	318
(4) Dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Tribes Act, Bombay District Police Act, Gambling and Arms Acts	970
	2,450

(*d*) The number of Finger Impression Slips to which absconders' notes were attached during the year was 319 in respect of Criminal Tribes Members and 328 in the case of other ex-convicts. The number of slips of absconders traced during the year was 223 in respect of Criminal Tribes Members and 346 in the case of others.

(*e*) Intimations regarding Inter-District and Inter-Provincial Criminals were sent to the Criminal Investigation Branch of this Province in respect of 225 criminals during the year.

(*f*) In 75 cases (40 civil, 32 criminal and 3 departmental) written opinions on Finger Prints were furnished and the fees collected amounted to Rs. 400. On 50 occasions, Experts were deputed to give evidence in Courts as against 35 in the preceding year. The amount of fees collected for Expert evidence in civil cases was Rs. 15 as against Rs. 45 in the previous year.

(*g*) Nine Policemen were trained as Chief Operators during the year under report.

(*h*) Experts were called on 34 occasions to visit scenes of crimes as against 30 in the preceding year. In 12 cases articles bearing chance prints suspected to be of culprits were received in the Finger Print Bureau for examination. The Experts thus had 46 cases to deal with in the year under report. Of these, one case was detected from chance prints of suspects received from the Police Station concerned.

(*iii*) *Bombay Bureau.*

(*a*) The number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the beginning of the year was 41,865. 3,515 fresh slips were added during the year, while 1,626 slips were eliminated, thus leaving 43,754 slips on record at the end of the year.

(*b*) The total number of Finger Impression Slips received for search of previous convictions was 22,195 as against 18,332 in the previous year. Of these 5,630 were traced as against 5,051 in 1938.

(*c*) Written opinions on Finger Prints were furnished in 37 cases as against 25 in 1938 and the amount of fees recovered was Rs. 310 as against Rs. 200 in the previous year. Experts had to attend Courts for evidence on 58 occasions as against 49 in the previous year.

(*d*) Forty-nine Policemen were trained as Operators in the year under report as against 32 in the preceding year.

(*e*) At the beginning of the year, there were 1,360 sets on the Single Digit System on record. To these were added 59 sets of fresh cards bringing the total to 1,419 sets of cards on record at the end of the year. The Skeleton Single Digit Record has 285 sets of cards.

(*f*) During the year under report, Experts attended to 224 calls for the visitation of scenes of crime as against 217 in the previous year. In 34 cases, as against 58 in the previous year, articles from scenes of crime were received in the Bureau for examination of chance prints. In all, therefore, the Bureau had to deal with 258 chance print cases as against 275 in the previous year. The number of cases detected by this method was 17 as against 6 in the previous year.

(*iv*) *Handwriting Bureau.*

(*a*) With effect from the 1st April 1939, sanction was accorded by Government to the formation of a Handwriting Branch in the Criminal Investigation Department consisting of—

1 Handwriting Expert.
1 Assistant Handwriting Expert.
1 Clerk
1 Peon.

(*b*) The following table gives an idea of the work done by the Handwriting Branch :—

Examination of Documents and appearances in Courts.

——	1937.	1938.	1939.
Cases dealt with	155	145	153
Documents examined	1,151	1,265	1,601
Number of appearances of the Handwriting Experts before Courts	116	98	117
Number of days on which the Handwriting Experts were absent from Headquarters ..	132	107	128

Fees received.

—	1937.			1938.			1939.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Fees received for giving opinions ..	940	0	0	1,040	0	0	1,740	0	0
Fees received for Court attendance ..	420	0	0	360	0	0	330	0	0
Photographic bills recovered in paid cases ..	838	10	0	524	0	0	325	11	0
Travelling fees received from Courts ..	*Nil.*			*Nil.*			70	0	0
Total ..	2,198	10	0	1,924	0	0	2,465	11	0

It will be seen that the work continues to develop.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

27. In addition to other usual duties, the Police served 2,07,968 summonses and warrants; extinguished 909 fires; destroyed 66,009 stray dogs; investigated 1,169 cases referred to them by the Magistrates as well as 40,669 petty offences under various Minor Acts; enquired into 1,219 cases of suicides, 5,802 accidents in districts and 1,023 on Railways and 668 suspicious deaths and apprehended 16 Military deserters during the year.

As compared with the figures of the previous year, the number of summonses and warrants served through the Police increased by 26,763, which is very heavy, indicating that the instructions laid down in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1089-III of 25th March 1936, on the subject are not properly followed by Magistrates. "Yadis" are, it is understood, also issued to the Police in large numbers to produce witnesses. This is objectionable, especially as the necessary reduction has already been effected in the Police strength to meet the extra expenditure involved in getting the work carried through the agency of the Village Police and the Police are already overworked in various respects. In the circumstances, I would strongly suggest District Magistrates being addressed with a view to ensuring that the orders of Government on the subject are rigidly carried out and that the issue of so-called "Yadis" be discontinued.

(a) Personal visitation of serious crime.
(b) Personal investigation of important crime by Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in independent charge of adistrict.)

28. (*a*) Out of 1,169 cases of serious crime reported, the scenes of 1,101 were visited by Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to serious crime reported dropped slightly from 94·43 in 1938 to 94·18 in the year under report. The cases in which scenes of offences were not visited numbered 68 (out of the total of 1,169 serious cases reported) as against 50 (out of the total of 898 serious cases reported) in the

year before. The causes which were responsible for non-visitation were found to be justifiable and beyond the officers' control.

(*b*) The personal investigation of six important crimes a year by directly recruited Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in charge of a district) was also adequately performed in accordance with Rule 1075 (4) of the Police Manual, Volume III. In cases in which the provisions of the rule were not fully complied with, reasons for non-compliance were enquired into.

Statement "D"—Strength of Police.

29. (*a*) The Indian Police cadre still continues to remain joint for both Bombay and Sind. The variations in its sanctioned strength have been explained at the foot of Statement "D" annexed to this report.

Imperial and Provincial Police officers of and above the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent actually on duty on 31st December 1939 in this Province, numbered 56. The sanctioned strength of (*a*) officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent and (*b*) men stood at 668 and 17,476 respectively, as against 669 and 17,542 in 1938.

The decrease of one officer below the rank of Deputy Superintendent was due to the following reasons :—

+ 1 Appointment of Headquarters Inspector sanctioned for the Ahmedabad District. − 1 Appointment of Sub-Divisional Inspector abolished in the Kanara District.	(Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9857-B, dated 25th January 1939.)
+ 1 Appointment of Sub-Inspector sanctioned for Vedach Police Station in the Broach and Panch Mahals District, Broach.	(Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 530/4–1, dated 21st April 1939.)
− 2 Appointments of Sub-Inspectors reduced on the B. B. & C. I. Railway consequent on the transfer of Police jurisdiction over certain railway lands lying within Baroda State territory to the Western India States Agency.	(Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1644/4, dated 25th November 1939.)
− 1 Net decrease.	

The decrease of 66 in the strength of the Constabulary was due to :—

− 1 Reduction of an appointment of one Armed Head Constable in the Ahmedabad District consequent on the addition of an appointment of Headquarters Inspector for that District. + 1 Addition of one Armed Constable (Orderly to the Headquarters Inspector) in the Ahmedabad District. − 2 Reduction of two Unarmed Constables (Orderlies) consequent on the abolition of the appointment of one Sub-Divisional Inspector in the Kanara District.	(Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9857-B, dated 25th January 1939.)

+3 Addition of 3 Head Constables (2 Unarmed and 1 Armed), and +11 Addition of 11 Constables (6 Unarmed and 5 Armed), sanctioned for Vedach Police Station in the Broach and Panch Mahals District, Broach.	(Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 530/4-1, dated 21st April 1939.)
−2 Reduction of 2 Armed Head Constables (Motor Drivers) in the Ahmedabad District, and +1 Addition of 1 Armed Constable (Motor Driver) in the Belgaum District.	(Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9648/2, dated 25th October 1939.)
−6 Reduction of 2 Head Constables and 4 Constables (Unarmed) on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, consequent on the abolition of the Outpost of Wadhwan due to the transfer of Police jurisdiction over a portion of the Viramgaon-Wadhwan Railway Line to the Western India States Agency.	(Government Letter, Home Department, No. 1644/4-B, dated 24th October 1939.)
−64 Reduction of 22 Head Constables and 42 Constables (Unarmed) on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, consequent on the transfer of Police jurisdiction over certain lands lying within Baroda State territory to the Western India States Agency.	(Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1644/4, dated 25th November 1939.)
−3 Reduction of 1 Head Constable and 2 Constables (Unarmed) consequent on the abolition of the Kolhapur Outpost on the M. & S. M. Railway.	(Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1644/4, dated 7th December 1939.)
−4 Reduction of 4 Unarmed Constables (Orderlies) one each in Kaira, Nasik, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts on account of appointment of 4 Police Prosecutors under the new scheme (who are not entitled to have Orderlies) *vice* Police Prosecutors holding permanent appointments retired.	
−2 Reduction of 1 Head Constable and 1 Constable (Unarmed)—Orderlies—on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, consequent on the transfer of 1 appointment of Inspector from the B. B. & C. I. Railway to the Thana District. +2 Addition of two Unarmed Constables (Orderlies) in the Thana District.	(Government Resolution, Home Department. No. 2211/4, dated 22nd November 1939.)
−66	

(*b*) Temporary Police consisting of 405 officers and men were entertained during the year as against 68 in 1938. They were mainly employed in connection with (1) the working of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935, (2) the extra duties arising out of the War, (3) the scarcity conditions, and (4) Prohibition.

Cost of the Police of the Province.

30. (*a*) The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1939–40 was Rs. 99,22,890 as against Rs. 98,67,399 in 1938–39—a net increase of Rs. 55,491. The average cost per Policeman

(exclusive of the clerical establishment) increased from Rs. 514-10-7 in 1938–39 to Rs. 518-10-10 in the year 1939–40.

The increase in cost of Rs. 55,491 is mainly due to (1) entertainment of extra Police for war duties, (2) drafting of Policemen to Ahmedabad in connection with scarcity conditions, and (3) patrolling charges and travelling allowance on account of officers and men deputed in connection with the tour of His Excellency the Viceroy.

(*b*) As against the cost of Rs. 99,22,890 incurred in this Province in 1939–40, the average cost of the Province for the quinquennium ending 1938–39 was Rs. 98,23,960.

Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

31. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated, was one Policeman to 4·51 square miles, 2·28 railway miles, 924 persons and 1·98 cognizable crimes investigated, as against 4·51 square miles, 2·31 railway miles, 921 persons and 1·64 cognizable crimes investigated in the previous year. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force.

Inspections of Police Stations and Outposts.

32. Out of 349 Police Stations and 372 Outposts in the Districts and Railways, 345 Police Stations and 361 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant or Deputy Superintendents.

In addition to the inspection work done by the District Officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General inspected the following offices during the year :—

Offices inspected.	Northern Range.	Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of the Superintendents of Police—			
(*a*) Correspondence Branch	12	5	17
(*b*) Accounts Branch	13	9	22
Offices of the Sub-Divisional Officers ..	9	5	14
Offices of the Sub-Divisional Inspectors ..	1	....	1
Offices of the Sub-Inspectors including Headquarters.	14	10	24
Police Outposts	....	....	....
Total ..	49	29	78

During the year under report, I visited, for inspection and other duties, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Alibag, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bombay, Nasik, Satara and Sholapur.

Statement "E"—Armament. 33. There was no change in the armament of the Police Force during the year.

As mentioned in the last year's report, Government were addressed in the matter of rearming Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants with ·380 bore revolvers, who have now accorded their administrative approval to the replacement in four instalments of the present type of Webley revolvers by 700 weapons of the new pattern. The necessary provision of funds for the first instalment will be made in the year 1941-42.

Punishments. 34. (a) The total number of punishments inflicted was 413 (389 departmental and 24 judicial), against 320 (299 departmental and 21 judicial). The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the Force was 2·31 as against 1·78 in the preceding year.

Bombay Suburban District recorded the highest percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the District Police, viz., 7·53, followed by Sholapur and Ratnagiri (3·79 each), Thana (3·71), Ahmedabad (3·40) and Kaira (3·05), while Kanara continued to return the lowest percentage viz. 0·36.

(b) Extra drill was awarded in 1,535 cases for minor breaches of discipline as against 1,497 in 1938. These punishments are not included in Statement "E".

Rewards. 35. (a) The following honours and decorations were conferred on various members of the Force during the year :—

O. B. E.

Mr. A. W. Pryde, I.P., District Superintendent of Police.

M. B. E.

Mr. D. L. Nirokhekar, Police Prosecutor.

Rao Saheb.

Mr. L. B. Kulkarni, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Saheb.

Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid Shaikh Abdul Karim, Inspector.

Mr. Gulam Mohiuddinkhan Shah Zarin Khan, Inspector.

Mr. Jacob Isac, Police Prosecutor (Retired).

Indian Police Medal.

Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M.C., I.P., District Superintendent of Police (Retired).

Mr. D. A. Shirole, Officiating District Superintendent of Police (*for gallantry*).

Rao Saheb N. G. Joshi, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Retired).

Khan Saheb S. K. Karanjawala, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. R. V. More, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. B. S. Nalavde, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. S. Y. Varadkar, Inspector (Retired).

Mr. M. K. Shelat, Inspector.

Khan Saheb Shaikh Amir Rahim, Sub-Inspector (Retired).

Mr. U. H. Kamdar, Sub-Inspector (*for gallantry*).

Head Constable Fateh Muhammad Bahadur Khan (*for gallantry*).

Constable Alamdin Imamdin (*for gallantry*).

(*b*) The number of cases in which good work was recognized by rewards, Good Service Tickets or special promotion was 10,694 as against 12,973 in 1938.

(*c*) The total sum spent in rewards in the Province during 1939-40 was Rs. 29,386 as against 29,234 in 1938-39.

Education and facilities for training.

36. (*a*) Out of the total strength of 615 officers and 17,301 men, excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent, the number of literate officers and men was 615 and 15,268 respectively against 602 and 14,079 in 1938. Thus, the percentage of literate officers and men to the actual strength rose further from 81·91 to 88·65 in the year under report. This percentage is expected to continue to increase as illiterate men on their retirement are replaced by educated recruits.

(*b*) Probationary Assistant and Deputy Superintendents on appointment are posted for training to the Police Training School, Nasik.

Candidates for direct appointment as Sub-Inspectors are trained at the same School for a period of 18 months.

Sergeants and Head Constables now undergo a course of training for a period of 5 months also at this School.

(*c*) In districts, recruits' training classes are conducted by the Chief Operator or Law Instructor at all Headquarters imparting instruction in elementary Law, Police duties and important orders.

A detailed scheme for instituting proper schools with a suitable special staff at each Headquarters referred to in the last year's report is still

under the consideration of Government. It has been held up owing to want of funds.

(*d*) The primary schools established for the education of children of Policemen at Kaira, Godhra, Thana, Poona and Ratnagiri, the cost of which is being borne by Police Department, continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Resignations.

37. During the year under report, there was an increase of 40 in the number of resignations which rose from 97 to 137.

The number of resignations (137) during the year under review exceeds the average for the quinquennium ending 1938, viz. 108. The increase was due to a large number of resignations having been tendered on account of domestic reasons and ill-health.

Vacancies and recruiting.

38. (*a*) The number of vacancies on the 31st December 1939 was 228 as against 287 at the end of 1938.

(*b*) There were 933 enlistments during the year as against 964 in 1938. The number of casualties in the Force inclusive of deaths was 913 as against 967 in 1938. Of these, 505 or a percentage of 55·31 of the total casualities retired on pension or gratuity against 614 or a percentage of 63·49 in the preceding year.

(*c*) In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L.C. 919, dated the 11th April 1931, 20 men of the backward classes were enlisted during the year under review as compared with 22 in 1938.

(*d*) With the lowering of the recruiting age-limit from 22-25 to 19-22 and the raising of the educational standard from Matriculation to Inter Arts, Science, Agriculture or Commerce, and of the height from 5′-5″ to 5′-6″, there has been a decrease in the number of applicants for direct appointment as Sub-Inspectors. It is, however, expected that there will be no difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits to the number required.

(*e*) Recruitment of Sergeants has been stopped as the question of reducing their number is under the consideration of Government.

As regards the Constabulary, Government have now lowered the age-limit from 18-25 to 18-22. Recruitment to the Unarmed Branch is, on the whole, satisfactory and no difficulty is being experienced in obtaining the right type of recruits except in the following districts despite the lowering of the age-limit and the raising of the educational standard.

In Ahmedabad, suitable recruits are not available owing to the large field of agricultural and industrial labour which that district offers.

Thana is mostly dependent for its recruits on other districts, as local recruits are very few owing to the proximity of Bombay.

In Poona district, the recent large increase in the employees of the Ammunition Factory at Kirkee has resulted in a fewer candidates than ever offering themselves for selection.

Recruitment to the Armed Branch is satisfactory, except in Gujarat where, as always, there has been difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits. Ex-army men and reservists procured with the assistance of the Recruiting Officer, Poona, fill up the gaps in Gujarat.

With the growth of literacy, the educational standard for the recruits to the Unarmed Branch was raised recently to the sixth standard in a Regional language or the second standard in English. For the Armed Branch, the minimum standard fixed is that the recruit must know reading and writing, but, when possible, he should have passed the third standard in the Regional language. It is hoped the recruits enlisted with these qualifications will prove more intelligent and efficient Policemen in future.

With the raising of the educational standard, the standards for the grant of literacy allowance were also revised during the year. The minimum standard now laid down for the grant of the allowance is English fourth standard. The allowance is now restricted to Constables only.

Health.

39. (*a*) The health statistics, when compared with those of 1938, show that there was improvement in nine districts and deterioration in the remaining thirteen districts. The increase of sickness was most marked in West Khandesh, Bombay Suburban District, Broach and Belgaum where the proportion of sick Policemen (the number of absentees both as indoor and outdoor patients including readmissions) to the actual strength of the Constabulary had risen from 182·75, 208·53, 195·50 and 48·93 percentages in 1938 to 234·78, 253·80, 238·72 and 87·43 respectively in 1939. The healthier districts were :—

(1) Bijapur.

(2) Panch Mahals.

(3) East Khandesh.

(*b*) As mentioned in the last year's report, Police officers of and below the rank of Inspectors are given free treatment in all Civil Hospitals and other Government and aided dispensaries.

Escapes and re-captures.

40. During the year, 75 persons escaped from custody—9 from jails and lock-ups, 49 from Police custody and 17 from the custody of the Village Police, as against a total of 59 in 1938. Of the 75 persons who escaped, 65 were re-captured and the remaining 10 were at large at the end of the year.

A very sensational escape during the year under report was of 3 dacoits from the sub-jail at Ahmedabad on 22nd June 1939. These men with

7 others committed an armed dacoity with murder in Ahmedabad City. While they were confined in the sub-jail, 3 of them went to the lavatory and absconded. Two were captured and one is still at large.

Supply.

41. A sum of Rs. 2,06,134 was spent during the financial year 1939-40 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Province as against Rs. 2,05,814 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 320.

Inspection of shops dealing in—
(1) Arms and ammunition, and
(2) Explosives.

42. During the year, out of 218 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, 200 were inspected by Police officers. Similarly, out of a total of 1,444 shops licensed to deal in explosives (inclusive of those holding temporary licences), 1,272 were inspected by Police officers.

Work of the prosecuting staff.

43. (*a*) The total number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors (exclusive of cases compounded, withdrawn or pending) was 4,539 against 4,158 in 1938. Convictions were obtained in 3,783 cases as against 3,430 in the preceding year, giving a percentage of 83·35 as against 82·49 in 1938—a slight improvement. The highest percentage was returned by the B. B. & C. I. Railway (92·07), the lowest being 70·17 in Dharwar.

(*b*) In addition, the executive staff conducted 9,180 cases against 7,745 in 1938, and secured convictions in 8,051 cases or 87·70 per cent. against 6,831 or 88·19 per cent. in the year before. Here also, the highest percentage was returned by the B. B. & C. I. Railway (98·93). The lowest percentage was in Kaira (77·04).

(*c*) The percentage of convictions secured by both the Police Prosecutors as well as by the executive staff remains practically the same, viz., 86·26 as against 86·20 in the year before.

(*d*) The sanctioned strength of Police Prosecutors during 1939 was 63 as against 60 in the preceding year. Of these, 45 appointments were held by Prosecutors under the old scheme and 18 under the new scheme as against 50 and 10 respectively in 1938. The question of increasing the number of Prosecutors was considered during the year: three additional appointments were sanctioned and some six are under consideration.

Drill.

44. The reports of both the Range Deputy Inspectors General and my own inspections of certain Headquarters indicate that the usual high standard of drill and parade was, with a few exceptions, maintained.

Musketry.

45. (*a*) In all, 324 men armed with ·303 rifles were put through the muskctry course. Of these, 321 completed the full course and 167 qualified as marksmen. The corresponding figures of 1938 were 324, 319 and 164. The percentage of

marksmen rose from 50·62 in 1938 to 51·54 in 1939. The variation is slight and calls for no comment.

A Head Constable of the Sholapur district was the best shot in the Province during 1939 having scored 149 out of a maximum of 155 points and was awarded the first prize of Rs. 20 and a gold badge.

The Civil Chief Master Armourer remarked at his inspection of the arms at Headquarters in a district that the rifles are beginning to show signs of rapid wear, tear and deterioration and that it must be expected in consequence that increasing numbers of them will be classed unserviceable at subsequent inspections. The fact that, despite this, the men have not only maintained their standard of efficiency with such weapons but have registered a progressive improvement is very creditable.

(*b*) Out of 6,996 men armed with ·410 muskets who were put through the musketry course, 6,652 completed the full course, of whom 4,578 qualified as marksmen. The corresponding figures for 1938 were 6,992, 6,593 and 4,348. The percentage of men who qualified as marksmen has risen from 62·18 in 1938 to 65·43 in the year under review. During 1937 the percentage was 59·20. The best returns were those of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Poona and Thana, in the order named.

A Jamadar of the Thana district and a Head Constable of the Poona district were the best shots in the Province having scored the highest possible marks, viz., 120, and both of them were each awarded Rs. 15 and a gold badge.

(*c*) Of the 658 officers armed with revolvers, 613 completed the full course of practices during 1939, 205 qualifying as marksmen as against 643, 596 and 195 respectively in the preceding year. Two officers scored the highest possible marks, viz., 120 as against 5 in 1938 and were awarded prizes of Rs. 20 each. The percentage of revolver marksmen rose from 30·32 in 1938 to 31·15 during the year.

Buildings.

46. (*a*) No new Major Work was financed during the year under report.

(*b*) The discretionary grant sanctioned for Minor Works during the year was 54,600, the same as for the previous year. Owing to the inadequacy of this grant, urgent Minor Works amounting to nearly one lac rupees had to be held up.

(*c*) The grant sanctioned during the year for Petty Construction and Repairs was Rs. 13,000 as against Rs. 14,000 of the previous year.

Village Police.

47. During the year under report, the Village Police rendered assistance in 390 cases as against 473 in 1938. Village Police were rewarded by the grant of monetary rewards aggregating Rs. 1,308-8-0, by the presentation of one gold ring and 161 Good Service Tickets or Certificates of Merit. On the other hand, 503

were reported for neglect of duty of whom 495 were punished departmentally as against 475 and 453, respectively in 1938. 95 Village Police concerned in the commission of cognizable crime were prosecuted and of them 37 were convicted during the year.

It is disappointing that, despite the issue of a special pamphlet containing detailed instructions on the subject of duties and responsibilities of Police Patels and the efforts that are made by Police officers, during the course of their tours, to impress upon them their responsibilities, the number of cases in which the Village Police rendered assistance dropped from 473 in 1938 to 390 during the year, whereas the number of instances they were reported for neglect of duty rose from 475 in 1938 to 503 during the year.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

48. (a) The School re-opened after the December vacation on the 3rd January 1939. The charge of the Principal's office was held by Mr. C. H. de V. Moss up to the 15th June 1939 and thereafter by Mr. D. F. P. Reid till the close of the year.

(b) During the year, the following Probationary Assistant Superintendents joined the School on the dates shown against their names :—

1. Mr. K. Rama Iyer .. .. .. 13th February 1939.
2. Mr. A. G. Rajadhyaksha .. .. .. 13th February 1939.
3. Mr. M. H. Mountain .. .. .. 21st December 1939.
4. Mr. H. W. Thompson .. .. .. 21st December 1939.
5. Mr. S. A. Dodwell .. .. .. 21st December 1939.

(c) No direct recruit for the Provincial Police Service was admitted to the School direct.

(d) Messrs. V. D. Moray, K. H. Best and V. B. Shanbhag completed their course of training and left the School on 4th June, 12th September and 18th December 1939 respectively.

(e) Kumar Shree Mulsinhji of Alwar State and Maharaj Kumar Shree Kalika Kumar of Morvi State joined the School on 3rd January 1939 and 3rd July 1939 respectively, for the course of training prescribed for Deputy Superintendents of Police.

(f) Twenty-five students were admitted for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1939 and 33 for the course in July 1939. With the opening of a training school at Naigaum for the Sub-Inspectors of Bombay City Police, students from Bombay City are not now sent to the Police Training School at Nasik.

(g) Of the 35 students who appeared at the Final Examination in May 1939, 30 passed out successfully—one with honours. In November 1939, 20 appeared for the Final Examination; of these, 18 passed—4 with honours, and 2 failed.

(h) Fifty Head Constables and Constables were put through the Head Constables' course which commenced in January 1939. All passed in the Final Examination.

Similarly, 50 Head Constables and Constables were admitted to the next course commencing in July 1939. Of these, 47 passed in the Final Examination.

(*i*) During the year, 3 Sergeants were deputed for this Head Constables' course in the first term and all of them passed the prescribed tests.

(*j*) The general health of the School was satisfactory except that there were three or four cases of Jaundice among the officers during August and September. The medical authorities were unable to determine the cause of this outbreak. At the beginning of the monsoon, swarms of mosquitoes infested the Police Training School Lines and the mosquitoes were found to be of the malarial type. Immediate precautionary measures were taken with satisfactory results.

(*k*) The discipline and general conduct of the students throughout the year were satisfactory.

(*l*) In July 1939, the late Sir John Ewart, C.I.E., Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India, visited the School and made some useful suggestions which are now under examination.

(*m*) Khan Bahadur A. S. Dalal, O.B.E., retired Superintendent, Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, delivered a lecture on Excise work on 15th February 1939.

Miss M. K. Davies, M.B.E., Inspectress of Certified Schools, delivered a series of four lectures, one each on the Children's Act, the Borstal School Act, the Prostitution Act and the Probation of Offenders Act, from 24th to 27th October 1939. The lectures were both instructive and interesting.

(*i*) *Political.*

Incidents of Note.

49. The most important features of the year were the outbreak of War between England and Germany and the withdrawal of Ministries by the Congress. There was, however, no special movement in the country which the Police had to deal with.

(*ii*) *Labour unrest.*

Throughout the year, there was some labour unrest. Some instances of such trouble are cited below :—

(*a*) *Ahmedabad.*

During the year, there were five labour strikes as against 30 in 1938. The number of men involved was 1,160. Their causes were (1) the removal of head jobbers and weaving masters, (2) change in pay system

and (3) short supply of yarn. The strikes were spontaneous and of short duration and ended with paying off the strikers or a compromise with mill owners. They had no political significance.

(b) *Bombay Suburban District.*

In this district, there were several strikes, the details of which are given below :—

On 29th January 1939, about 1,075 workers from the Weaving Department of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, struck work complaining against the Management that they were frequently fined for petty defaults. In the evening of the same day, when the Labour Officer intervened and promised them that their grievances would be redressed, the strikers resumed work the next day.

On 23rd January 1939, workers of the Bone Factory, Chembur, declared a strike and demanded an increase in wages. Some leaders of the Independent Labour Party were conducting this strike. Owing to the strike, the Management closed the Factory from 28th January 1939. On 10th February 1939, the Management paid off the old workers (strikers) and employed new hands and re-started the Factory.

On 7th April 1939, the employees of the Bandra Bus Company struck work as they did not like the dismissal of some of the company's drivers, who were involved in motor accidents and the employees demanded full wages for the work done by them for less than eight hours a day and extra wages for over time. This strike was conducted by some outside agitators. Some processions were taken out by the strikers to give publicity to the strike and at some places the strikers utilised private cars and buses to pick up passengers free of charge in order to put the bus company to loss. The strike was called off on 14th April 1939, as both the employers and the employees decided to place the matter in dispute before an arbitration board.

On 11th August 1939, about 85 workers from the shoe making department of the Bharat Rubber Works, Jogeshwari, were discharged owing to insufficient work for them without giving them any notice. This action of the Management displeased the other workers who declared a strike in sympathy for the discharged men. Owing to insufficient attendance of workers, the Management closed the Factory. On 1st October 1939, the workers expressed their desire to join work unconditionally ; so the Factory re-opened on 2nd October 1939.

On 30th November 1939, almost all workers numbering about 448 of the Asbestos Cement Company, Mulund, struck work demanding an increase in wages as a war allowance. The strikers formed a Union under the direction of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. On 5th December 1939, the local leaders of the Congress intervened and advised the strikers to join work and to place their grievances before the Labour Commissioner, Bombay, and thus the strike ended.

(c) *East Khandesh District.*

Discontent amongst weavers over the question of reverting from double to single sides and mochis of the Laxminarayan Mill, Chalisgaon, eventually led to damage to mill property on 17th February 1939 and the refusal of 54 spinners to work : the Management, therefore, closed down the mill from 18th February 1939. Attempts were made by the mill authorities, from time to time, to work the mill with labour imported from Central Provinces. At length the original employees tired of their inactivity drifted back to work, being absorbed in vacancies as they arose. The Management stuck to their original resolve not to re-employ ring leaders of the trouble. The mill worked at normal strength from 7th May 1939, but the Police had an anxious time, dealing with the strike which lasted over three months.

(d) *Sholapur.*

The following strikes took place in Sholapur district during 1939 :—

(1) One day Mill Strike at Sholapur on 2nd October 1939, as a protest against the War.

(2) Snuff workers' strike at Shetfal on 7th August 1939, owing to the retrenchment of hands and the gradual reduction in wages.

(3) Mill Strikes at Barsi from 27th February 1939 to 3rd March 1939, and 24th March 1939 to 30th April 1939 for the restoration of wage-cuts, reinstatement of discharged workers and the fixing of holidays.

(4) As a result of Red Flag propaganda, Sholapur weavers struck work six times during the year over such questions as wage-increase, payment of tobacco, etc. These strikes were of no importance and ended within a short time as the employers granted their demands to some extent.

(iii) *Agrarian trouble.*

There was some agrarian trouble in Ratnagiri district. The following three cases are interesting :—

1. A "Shetkari Sangh" was formed at a village and Government land revenue was collected from the villagers by the Secretary and President of the "Sangh" and misappropriated. Both the accused were prosecuted under sections 420 and 406, Indian Penal Code, and convicted in the lower court but were acquitted in appeal.

2. The second case was under rioting from Talvat in Khed taluka. There is a long standing dispute between a Khot, Shivram Mahipatrao Palande, and his tenants Gopal Gangaram Zuzam and his two brothers Laxman and Govind. The Khot had ousted the tenants from their fields for failure to pay the land rent after obtaining a decree from a Civil Court, but the ill feelings continued and terminated in two counter complaints lodged by the Khots and the tenants. The Khot alleged that the tenants intentionally left their cattle in his fields for eating

the grass and when he was going to impound them the tenants assaulted and beat him. The version of the tenants is that when they had gone to their field to cut grass the Khots came in a body and assaulted them. Both these cases were pending at the close of the year.

3. The third case is from village Javde in Ratnagiri taluka. The Khot, Hari Ramchandra Berde, had ousted his tenants, many of whom are Mahars, by obtaining decrees from Civil Courts. The Mahars being landless alleged that the Khot had used unfair means in depriving them of the land. When the Khot went to cut grass in one of his recently acquired fields, the Mahars surrounded him and asked him to deliver the documents of title under threat of using force and assaulted and beat the Khot. A case under rioting is registered and 17 Mahars are sent up and is pending trial. Action under the preventive sections of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is being taken as the tension between the Khot and the tenants is still acute. Close attention is being paid to all activities in this direction, impartial action being taken where necessary.

(*iv*) *Communal Tension.*

Communal tension was unfortunately prevalent during the year at many places. I quote some incidents which occurred during the year of such trouble :—

Ahmedabad District.

On 17th April 1939, a batch of Arya Samajist volunteers en route to Hyderabad (Deccan) arrived at Ahmedabad. They were taken in a procession through the city and a meeting was held. After the meeting was over, they reformed into a procession and while they were going along the Ghee Kanta Road, one of the volunteers knocked down a Muslim who objected to the shouting of slogans in front of Piramsha Roza Mosque. By the time the volunteers reached their lodging place in Dariapur, a hostile crowd of 2,000 Muslims collected there. Police officers also rushed to the spot and managed to avert a clash until re-inforcements arrived. The volunteers were evacuated to the Railway Station under Police escort. Eventually after a period of extreme tension lasting about 6 hours the situation was brought under control and the crowd dispersed. But for the resourceful handling of the situation a serious communal riot would have occurred.

During the night of 13th May 1939, local Muslims of Ahmedabad built a superstructure over an old tomb raising it above ground level, in defiance of a prohibitory order issued by the District Magistrate in 1935. When ordered by the District Magistrate to remove the unauthorised superstructure the Muslim leaders at first appeared determined to resist, but fortunately they later adopted a more reasonable attitude and had

the superstructure removed. The situation was so tense and the possibilities of serious trouble so great that re-inforcements were summoned from other districts.

In Viramgam town, communal tension gradually arose on account of opening of Hindu Gymnasia and a branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha. Sometime prior to August 1939, there were 2 or 3 very minor instances in which Muslim and Hindu boys were assaulted individually. On 19th August 1939, some Hindu boys who were members of a gymnasium hissed at 3 Muslims who were passing at about 8 p.m. through a Hindu locality. The Muslims replied with abuse and the parties came to blows. One of the Hindus was stabbed and one Muslim who was also stabbed died after two days. Police appeared quickly on the scene and quiet was restored. A case of rioting against 6 Hindus has been sent up under sections 325, 324, 304, 147 and 149, Indian Penal Code, and is sub-judice.

For the last two years there has been a dispute at Dhanduka between Hindus and Muslims over the playing of music before a Daudi Bohra mosque on the occasion of Jalzilani Ekadashi which fell on 24th September 1939. This year an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, was promulgated by the District Magistrate as was done last year. When the procession arrived near the Koreshi mosque, Hindus were playing light music. Two Muslim women rushed at the Rama's Palkhi and tried to snatch away the idol but were prevented by the Police and Hindus present. As a measure of retaliation, the Muslims slaughtered a cow in a Masjid situated in the heart of the town. Hindus declared "hartal" which lasted for a month. In the meanwhile, boycott of Muslims was organised which was dying down gradually. Though arbitrators from both communities have been appointed for some time past, no compromise has yet been arrived at. A case against one of the two Muslim women under sections 295 and 296, Indian Penal Code, is sub-judice. Proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, against four Muslims are pending in Court.

East Khandesh District.

Communal riots occurred at Paldhi (Pahur Police Station) and at Jalgaon during the year. The former was due to damage caused to an image of "Nandi" by an unknown person. Hindu passions were inflamed and a general assault by them on local Muslims took place. The Sub-Inspector of Police, Pahur, happened to be present in the village. He fired two shots from his revolver, which had the effect of subduing the rioters. An armed Police party was despatched from Jalgaon and order was restored.

In May 1939, Pandit Ramchandra Sharma of Jaipur delivered an obnoxious anti-Muslim speech in Jalgaon and feelings between the lower class Hindus and Muslims became embittered.

On 22nd July 1939, Hindus gathered in large numbers in the town to welcome the return from Pandharpur of the Ram Mandir palanquin of Jalgaon. At about 5–30 p.m. a crowd of about 150 Hindus gathered outside the house of a Muslim, whose Hindu mistress had, only a short time previously, been converted to Islam, and some of their members eventually entered the house and removed the woman. Some two hours later assaults by Muslims on Hindus commenced and she latter retaliated. Prompt Police intervention prevented the trouble from spreading. The First Class Magistrate promulgated an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, in order to help the Police to maintain order. In all, three cases involving 53 persons were lodged as a result of these disturbances. They are being tried by a Special Magistrate.

Nasik District.

Last year, the first time since 1923, the Hindus at Malegaon insisted on exercising their rights to play music in procession. As usual, the Balaji Chariot stopped near the Khandaka Mosque and the Hindus established their right to play music there. The Muslims resented this action but owing to adequate Police arrangements nothing untoward happened. Similar arrangements were made in the year under report and it appears will have to continue to be made for some time to come.

Some of the Hindu idols and Muslim tombs on the hills near Chandor were found disfigured and each community suspected the other. The matter was discussed at a conference of the leaders of both parties but there is still illfeeling between them which is not being improved by the propaganda set on foot by the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Muslim League.

Muharrum and Ganpati processions at Malegaon passed off quietly. But during the last Muharrum procession at Nasik, the Muslims took offence because the authorities in charge of the Vithal Mandir had not closed the doors of the temple when the Imam Shahi Taboot was passing the temple. The Police kept the situation under control by drawing up a cordon between the temple doors and the Muslims whose demand was unjustified. 17 Muslims were prosecuted for infringing the conditions of the Jahirnama.

Poona District.

During the Muharrum festival, some trouble was anticipated in connection with the installation of the Chhota Ghode Pir Taboot. For years past, this Taboot was installed by Hindus and Muslims; but since the Sonya Maruti riot only Muslims have installed this Taboot. During 1939, both Hindus and Muslims again wished to install the Taboot; but some of the Hindus took objection to this. Owing to timely action the trouble was averted. Arrangements were made to draft 100 additional Policemen from Satara if necessity arose, but there was no occasion to call for them.

Sholapur District.

As the result of Sholapur being made the headquarters of the Arya Samaj Satyagraha and owing to objections taken by Muslims to the slogans shouted by Arya Jathas passing through the City and to the rabid speeches made by them in their meetings, communal tension was fostered from the latter part of 1938 onwards and steadily deteriorated. This tension resulted in several cases of stone throwing, minor assaults, etc., by Muslims against Hindus and *vice versa*, and as the result of the rabid speeches made by Muslim leaders during the Muslim League Conference, tension became extremely acute. Precautions including action under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and increase in the number of Police patrols, etc., were taken but, nevertheless, rioting suddenly broke out on 21st May 1939 and continued spasmodically for about 10 days. The first three days were particularly strenous for the Police who were on duty without a break but, fortunately, the situation was brought under control and mass violence was entirely prevented. All ranks deserve great credit for preventing the situation developing into another 1930 riot.

Kolaba District.

During the year 1939, the Muharrum and Holi festivals synchronized. On 2nd March 1939—immersion day of the Taboots—the Muslims of Nizampur, Taluka Mangaon, took one of the Taboots close by a Holi and started dancing there. This gave offence to some of the Hindus present and as a result of this, words were exchanged and some of the Muslims from the procession attacked the Hindus resulting in injuries to some Hindus. A case of rioting was sent up against 7 Muslims, which was classed as non-cognizable on trial.

On 27th September 1939, the leaders of the Hindu Maha Sabha at Mahad took out a Ganpati procession, which was to pass near the Huzura and through another Muslim locality for the first time : the idea was resented by the Muslims. As a result of this a mob consisting of about 50 Muslim youths attacked the procession and threw stones at it. The Hindus in return pelted stones at them and tried to attack, but the Police intervened and brought the situation under control. When the procession came near the shop of a Muslim merchant, the processionists suspecting stone throwing from the shop, indulged in throwing stones at the shop, damaging it to a little extent. None was seriously injured, but few Constables and few members of both the communities sustained minor injuries. Orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were immediately promulgated by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kolaba, and the situation was soon brought under control. Two offences of rioting—one against the Muslims and the other against the Hindus—were registered and the cases were pending trial.

(v) Sectarian trouble in Nasik District.

In January 1939, the Mahars of Nalwadi village in Dindori taluka started drawing water from the District Local Board well. The caste Hindus did not approve of this and in retaliation stopped giving "baluta" to the Mahars. Thereafter some buffaloes belonging to caste Hindus were found dead and two Kolis in charge of the buffaloes disappeared. Some bones were subsequently found raising grave suspicion that the two Kolis had been done to death by the Mahars. An offence under section 302, Indian Penal Code, was registered and remained undetected. Thereafter it was alleged by the Mahars that the water of the District Local Board well had been polluted by the caste Hindus. An offence under section 277, Indian Penal Code, was registered in respect of this. Later when the Mahars were taking out a marriage procession through the village, it was obstructed by the caste Hindus. As matters appeared likely to come to a head, both the Sub-Divisional Police Officer and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, personally visited the village and a combined marriage procession of the Mahars was taken out without any untoward incident. As relations between the caste Hindus and the Mahars were getting more and more strained, a proposal for posting additional Police at the village was submitted. However, as the situation has now calmed down, the question of the posting of the additional Police has been temporarily shelved.

Similar trouble arose at Khed in Igatpuri taluka when the caste Hindus obstructed and manhandled a Mahar woman from amongst a procession of Mahars who were intending to draw water from the District Local Board well. An offence under sections 147/341, Indian Penal Code, was registered and the excitement soon subsided.

Administrative changes.

50. Administrative and other changes effected during the year were :—

(1) Addition of 3 appointments of Police Prosecutors under the non-pensionable scheme one each in the districts of Ahmedabad, Thana and Belgaum.

(2) Abolition of the appointment of a Sub-Divisional Inspector in the Kanara district in order to provide an Inspector for the Ahmedabad Headquarters.

(3) Transfer of an appointment of Inspector from the B. B. & C. I. Railway to the Thana district, with a view to provide a second Sub-Divisional Inspector in that district.

(4) Transfer of the appointment of a second Sub-Inspector from Kanara to Sholapur district.

(5) Transfer of Baroda and Mehsana Railway Police Stations and Kalol and Wadhwan Railway Outposts on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to the control of the Western India and Gujarat States Agency.

(6) Opening of a Police Station at Vedach, district Broach and Panch Mahals, Broach.

(7) Retention, as a permanent measure, of the Outpost at Wadiware, district Nasik, which was opened, in the first instance, as an experimental measure.

(8) Abolition of the Railway Outpost at Kolhapur on the M. & S. M. Railway.

(9) Splitting up of Nandurbar Police Station into two Police Stations, viz., Nandurbar Town Police Station and Nandurbar Taluka Police Station, district West Khandesh.

(10) Opening of an Outpost at Visapur under Shrigonda Police Station, district Ahmednagar.

(11) Abolition of an Outpost at Khergaon, opening of a new Outpost at Dungri and conversion of the road patrol at Areth into an Outpost, district Surat.

Miscellaneous.

51. (*a*) During the year under report, pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 2,100–1–0 was afforded to 39 families of deceased members of the Constabulary as against Rs. 3,191–1–0 to 52 families in the previous year.

(*b*) 811 officers and men and 5 clerks joined the General Provident Fund and 97 officers and men took out Postal Life Insurance Policies. 557 Policemen were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts, as against 544 in 1938. The increase in the number of men sued is disappointing: social customs are largely responsible for this indebtedness, but the modern recruit has expensive tastes which outrun his modest income.

Needs of the Department.

52. As regards the needs of the Department, I mention them as follows :—

(1) Accommodation.—It falls under the following heads :—

(*a*) Quarters for officers ;

(*b*) Quarters for the rank and file ; and again

(*c*) Quarters for officers and the rank and file ;

(*d*) Accommodation for Police offices.

For better contentment and administration of the Force, I would stress again the necessity for suitable quarters for all ranks. In this connection, I quote below the remarks of the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad :—

"In my last year's remarks I mentioned the urgent necessity of constructing Police Lines at convenient centres in the City, so as to have all the men readily available in case of sudden communal riots which were likely to break out owing to increase in Hindu-Muslim tension. Hindu-Muslim tension is as great as ever in the City. I would emphasise, therefore, the absolute necessity of making early arrangements for the housing of all the Ahmedabad City Police in Police Lines."

(2) Establishment of regular classes for recruits at each district Headquarters.

(3) Provision of small special investigating staff in each district.

(4) Provision of additional clerks to replace Head Constables and Constables at present withdrawn from the executive and employed on clerical duties in Police offices.

At present, there is a large number of Policemen who can be ill spared from the undermanned staff, performing work for which clerks should obviously be provided.

(5) Increasing the Police Force mainly in Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur.

The question of sanctioning additional strength in Ahmedabad is already under the consideration of Government. As regards Poona, the District Magistrate remarks :—

"The District Magistrate would again bring to the notice of Government the need for an immediate increase in the strength of the Police Force to meet the rapid development taking place in and around Poona. The enforcement of Prohibition in Bombay City has driven a number of bad characters and undesirables to Poona where they commit petty crimes and have more amenities than in their usual habit. In order to afford greater security and safety to the local citizens, the local Police should be given powers to extern bad characters who are continually pouring in, in large numbers, on similar lines as are provided for in the City of Bombay."

The scheme submitted by the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, for an increase in strength, is being examined by me.

(6) Additional appointments of Police Prosecutors.

Three such appointments were sanctioned during the year. This has complied with the urgent requirements of certain districts. The need for more Police Prosecutors still continues in several districts. In this connection Government have already been addressed.

(7) Additional Police required for traffic control.

At present, men required for this work have been drafted from other items as a temporary measure. In view of the steadily increasing motor traffic, there are no prospects whatever of this extra work being reduced to any extent. On the other hand, it is likely to develop further. On this account, the necessary particulars have been collected, but the consideration of the question was so long held up on account of the small prospects of obtaining funds which are required to the extent of over a lakh and a half per annum. It was also to be seen whether this work would be affected in any way by the working of the new Motor Transport Department which was to be created. The new Department has now come into existence but the work regarding traffic control remains entirely with the Police. It seems, therefore, essential to provide, as early as practicable, the extra staff required, so as to provide adequate staff for the traffic control and to release at the same time the men now employed on the work for the duties from which they have been withdrawn. This additional staff will enable Superintendents

to strengthen the staff detailed for the prevention and detection of crime. It is now high time to carry out this change, especially in view of the heavy rise in crime and other difficulties which the Police have now to face under the changed conditions.

Salient Features. 53. (*i*) The salient features of the year are the further unsatisfactory results connected with crime. These are mainly :—

(*a*) an increase in crime—paragraphs 2 and 3 ;

(*b*) an increase in serious crime—paragraph 4 ;

(*c*) an increase in pending cases—paragraph 9 ;

(*d*) an increase in undetected crime—paragraph 11.

There may be some other unsatisfactory features but these are the main outstanding questions meriting consideration.

(*ii*) In the report for 1938, I had stated that the unsatisfactory results were due to—

(1) Increasing Motor Vehicles Work ;

(2) The result of unwarranted or exaggerated complaints against Police officers ;

(3) Shortage of Magistrates ; and

(4) Shortage of Police Prosecutors.

These are dealt with below seriatim.

(*iii*) A separate Motor Vehicles Department has been functioning only from 1st April 1940. By the creation of this Department, the Police are relieved of the work connected with the registration and inspection of vehicles, the issue of licences and permits and the collection of tax. The other work in connection with the control of motor traffic and prosecution of offenders under the Act continues to remain with the Police, for which men were hitherto utilized mainly by withdrawing them from other duties. As this work has come to stay with the Police permanently, it is now necessary to consider the question of additional men required as early as possible—*vide* item (7) in paragraph 52 *supra*.

(*iv*) As regards complaints against the Police, these continued during the greater portion of the year, with the result that the working of the Police was seriously interfered with, as indicated in my report for 1938.

District reports are full of complaints in respect of the pressure brought about by wild allegations on the smooth working and investigation of offences. These allegations have proved in the majority of the cases to be devoid of truth but they had invariably the general effect of unnerving officers, whereas the authors were practically immune from any action under section 182, Indian Penal Code, except with the sanction of Government with the result that, whereas these hundreds of complaints were received against the Police, there was not a single prosecution under section 182, Indian Penal Code.

(*v*) As regards shortage of Magistrates, I have discussed it in some detail in paragraph 9 *supra*.

(*vi*) As to the question regarding shortage of Police Prosecutors, I examined the question carefully recently after obtaining detailed reports from districts, when I came to the conclusion that there was a strong case for 7 additional posts of Police Prosecutors. I have accordingly addressed Government recently, whose orders are awaited.

In conclusion, the reasons for the general deterioration in the 1939 results are still those which I mentioned in my previous report. The same conditions were prevalent throughout the Province for the greater part of 1939. One could not, therefore, have expected any improvement. I regret to record that the general deterioration has become even worse: what the facts and figures for 1940 will reveal, I cannot say. The figures for 1939 are very serious and cannot be lightly ignored if the Public are not to suffer. The prospect is further worsened by the general increase in work that is taking place from year to year. I make these remarks with no little regret, but the position is serious and the facts must be faced.

54. (*a*) During the year the following officers retired from the Indian Police:—

Concluding remarks.

(1) Mr. D. Healy.

(2) Mr. W. C. Edwards.

(3) Mr. A. J. W. Sanson.

In the Provincial Service, there were two casualties due to the retirement of—

(1) Rao Saheb J. B. Desai.

(2) Rao Bahadur A. B. Ghorpade.

(*b*) Five recruits were appointed direct to the Imperial Service, but no direct recruit was appointed to the Provincial Service.

As regards the work of the Police during the year, the Commissioner, Northern Division, has remarked:—

"The increased duties of the Police have demanded a high standard from all concerned and the Commissioner has pleasure in endorsing the views of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, that the work done by the District Superintendents of Police and their staffs in general has been of a high order in spite of considerable and increasing difficulties."

In conclusion, I would add that the year was, on the whole, a trying one for the Police. It is, therefore, very gratifying that, in spite of various difficulties and constant pressure of work which has increased since the commencement of the War, the Police have evinced the same steadfast loyalty and devotion to duty without ever failing Government even in an emergency.

G. A. SHILLIDY,
Inspector General of Police

Poona, 10th June 1940.

APPENDIX "A".

INCIDENCE OF CRIME PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

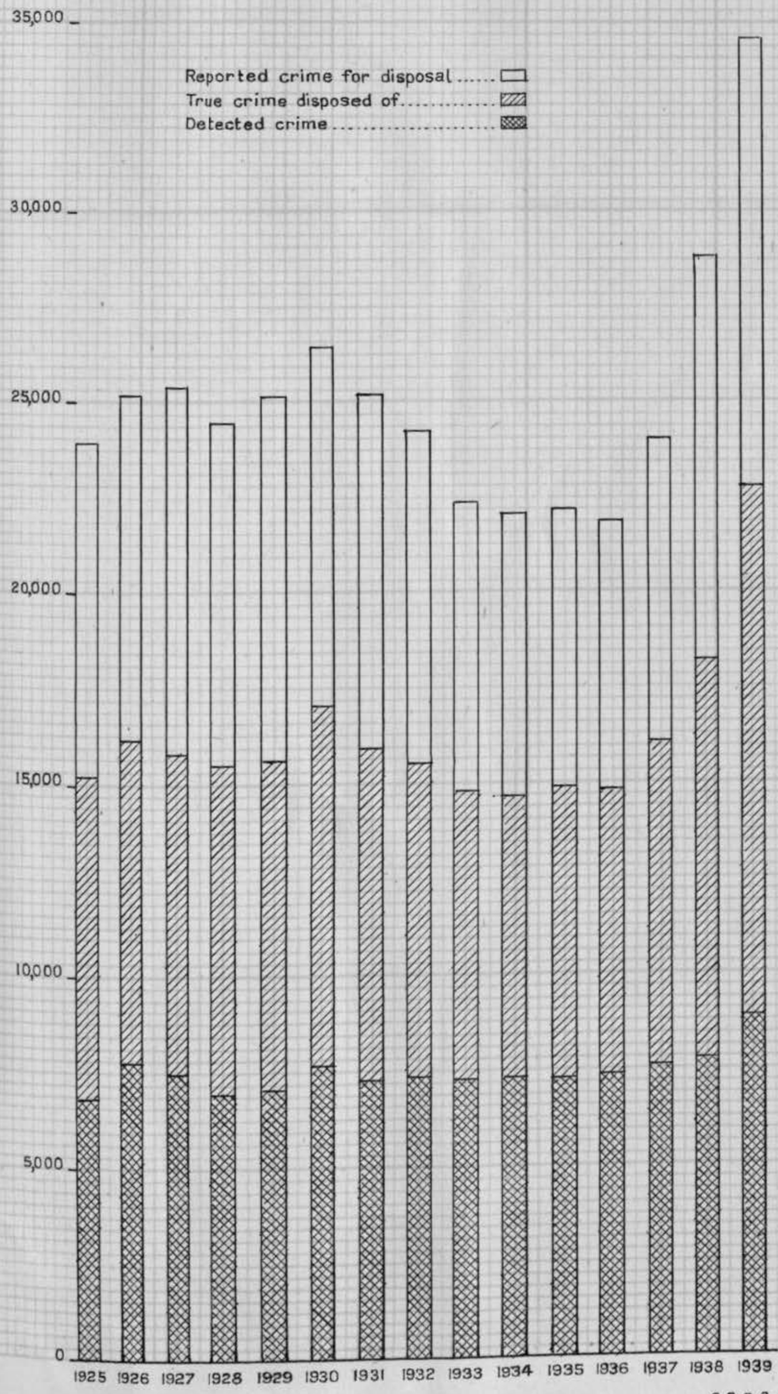
APPENDIX "A" (referred to in paragraph 5).

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime during 1939.

District	Cognizable crime reported. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	Dacoities	Robberies	House-breakings with intent to commit an offence	Thefts (including cattle thefts)	Cases of receiving stolen property	Total serious crime	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	3·91	·05	·02	·06	·08	·71	1·41	·08	2·43	
2. Broach	1·66	·02	·01	...	·02	·46	·34	·03	·90	
3. Kaira	3·41	·04	·01	·04	·11	·85	·81	·009	1·90	
4. Panch Mahals	2·12	·03	·02	·08	·20	·59	·62	·03	1·60	
5. Surat	1·19	·02	·007	·004	·01	·30	·34	·007	·70	
6. Thana	1·91	·02	·01	·007	·03	·52	·72	·01	1·35	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	9·30	·06	·01	·01	·16	1·93	4·09	·09	6·37	
8. Ahmednagar	1·01	·01	·01	·03	·02	·34	·33	·01	·78	
9. East Khandesh	1·72	·02	·005	·04	·04	·58	·61	·01	1·33	
10. West Khandesh	1·54	·02	·006	·02	·06	·43	·60	·01	1·17	
11. Nasik	1·81	·01	·003	·01	·05	·75	·58	·01	1·44	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. I. Railway.	2·29	·02	·01	·03	·06	·60	·81	·02	1·58	
12. Poona	1·84	·02	·007	·003	·04	·50	·80	·02	1·40	
13. Satara	·98	·03	·002	·01	·03	·28	·32	·01	·71	
14. Sholapur	1·63	·04	·01	·02	·06	·29	·72	·02	1·18	
15. Belgaum	1·02	·05	·01	·01	·03	·25	·28	·01	·68	
16. Bijapur	·82	·03	·006	·01	·02	·21	·22	·03	·55	
17. Dharwar	·92	·02	·006	·002	·01	·26	·36	·03	·71	
18. Kanara	·98	·007	·004	·007	·01	·36	·35	·05	·80	
19. Kolaba	·78	·01	·004	...	·02	·16	·30	·004	·51	
20. Ratnagiri	·44	·005	·003	·0007	·009	·09	·17	·003	·29	
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	1·15	·02	·007	·008	·03	·27	·47	·02	·85	
Total for the Province, including Railways.	1·71	·02	·009	·02	·04	·43	·63	·02	1·20	

Appendix "B" referred to in paragraph 10

POLICE COGNIZABLE CRIME UNDER I.P.C. (CLASSES I TO V) FOR THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY—FROM 1925 TO 1939.



G.P. Z. O. POONA, 1940.

APPENDIX "C" (referred to in paragraph 20).

Details regarding persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

—		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year	Number ordered to furnish security	Number who furnished security	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827	Number who went to jail in default of security	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Range ...	1938	1,094	464	393	...	71	327	60·50
	1939	1,187	588	483	...	105	408	75·49
Southern Range ...	1938	1,032	426	302	...	124	312	59·17
	1939	1,042	476	371	...	105	311	65·12
Total ...	1938	2,126	890	695	...	195	639	59·85
	1939	2,229	1,064	854	...	210	719	70·46

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to registered

Name of Tribe.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year 1939.	Number added during the year 1939.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bagdi	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bauria	3	...	1	...	...	...	1
Berad	381	41	...	...	...	...	41
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	84	4	...	...	...	...	4
Bhampta (Takari)... ...	57	6	...	...	...	...	6
Bhil	2,225	236	4	...	...	...	240
Chhapparband	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharala	2,585	132	...	...	...	...	132
Futgudi	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaikadi	114	9	1	...	...	...	10
Kammi	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katbu	26	4	...	...	...	...	4
Kathodi	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koli	342	65	3	...	...	...	68
Lamani	324	23	...	...	...	...	23
Mang	403	33	...	1	...	...	34
Mang-garudi	238	32	2	...	...	...	34
Marwar Baori	53	2	...	3	...	...	5
Pardhi (Haranshikari) ...	288	21	...	...	...	...	21
Pasi	7	...	2	...	...	...	2
Ramoshi	572	31	...	...	...	...	31
Sansi	69	17	...	...	...	...	17
Tadvi	199	12	...	...	...	...	12
Thakar	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanjari	71	2	...	...	...	...	2
Waddar	171	11	...	...	...	...	11
Waghri	367	19	...	...	...	...	19
Mixed gang	83	6	...	...	...	...	6
Total ...	8,766*	706	13	4	...	...	723

* In statement I for 1938, the registered population at the end of that year was shown however, that the total number was 8,766. This accounts for the

I (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of Criminal Tribes for the year 1939.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Number removed from the register since the beginning of the year 1939.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improved character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14	...	...	14	14	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
422	3	22	2	27	1	...	...
88	...	3	4	7	...	...	...
63	...	7	...	7	...	...	...
2,465	18	97	5	120	15	...	...
2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
2,717	8	...	25	33	...	...	...
39	1	...	38	39	...	...	...
124	2	30	1	33	...	...	...
7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...
30	...	18	12	30	...	...	...
34	...	13	21	34	...	...	...
410	3	40	...	43	4	...	...
347	3	14	...	17	...	...	...
437	...	28	...	28	...	1	...
272	2	14	1	17	...	3	...
58	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
309	3	1	7	11	...	...	...
9	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
603	7	33	...	40	...	...	...
86	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
211	1	4	...	5	...	...	...
8	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
73	...	...	73	73	...	...	...
182	3	10	1	14	...	...	...
386	4	...	6	10	...	...	...
89	2	6	...	8	...	...	...
9,489	61	347	217	625	21	4	...

as 8,453. The actual inspection of the Registers of the various districts revealed, difference between the figure reported last year and the present figure.

STATEMENT

Name of Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*		Total of columns 14 to 18.	Total of columns 13 and 19.	Resultant registered ... end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.			Subject to section 10.	Subject to section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bagdi	...	...	...	14	...	...
Bauria	...	...	...	...	...	4
Berad	...	...	1	28	394	...
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	6	...	6	13	...	75
Bhampta (Takari) ...	1	...	1	8	...	55
Bhil	7	...	22	142	2,322	1
Chhapparband	...	...	...	2	...	...
Dharala	4	...	4	37	...	2,680
Futgudi	...	...	...	39	...	...
Kaikadi	1	...	1	34	3	87
Kammi	...	...	...	7	...	...
Katbu	...	...	...	30	...	...
Kathodi	...	...	...	34	...	...
Koli	4	...	8	51	359	...
Lamani	...	...	...	17	330	...
Mang	1	...	2	30	...	407
Mang-garudi	3	...	6	23	...	249
Marwar Baori	2	...	3	4	...	54
Pardhi (Haranshikari) ...	5	...	5	16	2	291
Pasi	...	...	...	2	7	...
Ramoshi	1	...	1	41	...	562
Sansi	1	...	1	2	4	80
Tadvi	...	...	...	5	206	...
Thakar	...	...	...	2	...	6
Vanjari	...	...	...	73	...	...
Waddar	...	...	...	14	167	1
Waghri	2	...	2	12	...	374
Mixed gang	...	...	...	8	31	50
Total ...	38	...	63	688	3,825	4,976

I—*continued.*

population at the year 1939.					Number in jail on the last day of the year 1939.		
Total of columns 21 and 22.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year 1939.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year 1939.	Number apprehended during the year 1939.	For offences under the I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
......	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	3	...	...	...	...
394	3	8	16	14	4	1
75	...	43	20	5	8	2
55	...	9	3	5	3	...
2,323	10	47	68	58	21	1
......	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,680	...	22	48	17	11	1
......	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	3	12	2	5	5	1
......	...	...	...	...	...	...
......	...	...	...	...	...	...
......	...	...	...	...	...	...
359	1	1	3	17	9	...
330	...	2	1	11	1	1
407	3	...	3	5	5	...
249	10	12	3	11	5	...
54	...	7	...	9	...	...
293	1	17	14	7	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...
562	8	3	...	7	4	...
84	...	29	3	19	2	...
206	...	...	...	4	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...
......	...	...	...	...	...	...
168	4	13	4	7	4	2
374	...	5	12	1	...	...
81	...	3	1	3	...	...
8,801	43	236	201	205	82	9

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to

Name of District.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year 1939.	Number added during the year 1939.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				Total of columns 3 to 7.
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	116	18	1	3	...	...	22
Kaira	2,950	151	...	...	...	...	151
Thana	97	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ahmednagar	490	39	8	...	...	...	47
East Khandesh	1,029	74	...	...	...	...	74
West Khandesh	1,044	125	...	...	...	...	125
Nasik	675	95	1	...	...	...	96
Poona	133	34	...	...	...	...	34
Satara	990	68	...	...	...	...	68
Sholapur	283	13	...	1	...	...	14
Belgaum	231	17	...	...	...	...	17
Bijapur	190	27	...	...	...	...	27
Dharwar	486	44	...	...	...	...	44
Kanara	7	...	1	...	...	...	1
Kolaba	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban District ...	14	...	2	...	...	...	2
Total ...	8,766*	706	13	4	...	...	723

* *Vide* note at the bottom of Statement I.

I-A (referred to in paragraph 24).

registered members of Criminal Tribes for the year 1939.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Number removed from the register since the beginning of the year 1939.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improved character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
138	1	1	...	2	1	...	...
3,101	12	...	31	43	...	...	...
98	1	...	49	50	...	...	...
537	5	40	12	57	1	...	...
1,103	10	28	73	111	...	...	...
1,169	3	24	1	28	1	...	...
771	8	87	4	99	...	...	...
167	1	4	25	30	17	3	...
1,058	7	63	...	70	...	1	...
297	3	...	1	4	...	...	...
248	1	12	19	32	1	...	...
217	3	20	...	23	...	...	...
530	5	38	2	45	...	...	...
8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
31	...	27	...	27	...	...	...
16	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
9,489	61	347	217	625	21	4	...

STATEMENT

Name of District.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 and 19.	Resultant registered the end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10.	Subject to section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad	2	...	3	5	27	106
Kaira	6	...	6	49	...	3,052
Thana	...	...	...	50	46	2
Ahmednagar	9	...	10	67	319	151
East Khandesh	2	...	2	113	834	156
West Khandesh	2	...	3	31	1,047	91
Nasik	9	...	9	108	623	40
Poona	2	...	22	52	29	86
Satara	2	...	3	73	...	985
Sholapur	4	...	4	8	79	210
Belgaum	...	...	1	33	201	14
Bijapur	...	...	...	23	159	35
Dharwar	...	...	...	45	455	30
Kanara	...	...	...	1	1	6
Kolaba	...	...	...	27	...	4
Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Total ...	38	...	63	688	3,825	4,976

I-A—*continued.*

population at year 1939.				Number in jail on the last day of the year 1939.		
Total of columns 21 and 22.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year 1939.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year 1939.	Number apprehended during the year 1939.	For offences under the I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
133	...	37	...	27	1	...
3,052	...	25	60	18	11	1
48	...	...	1	...	2	...
470	1	57	21	33	17	2
990	...	14	...	22	10	...
1,138	10	27	78	19	10	...
663	4	12	2	21	4	1
115	6	13	...	14	4	...
985	12	7	4	14	10	...
289	4	18	23	5	7	...
215	2	2	12	12	1	...
194	...	6	...	4	1	...
485	2	11	...	15	4	5
7	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	1	...	1	...	...
13	...	6	...	...	...	...
8,801	43	236	201	205	82	9

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of

Name of Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under the I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Berad	...	...	14	52	2	35	2	13
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	...	...	3	5	5	1	...	...
Bhampta (Takari) ...	...	...	12	23	1	5	...	...
Bhil	...	...	55	237	15	64	...	20
Dharala	...	...	31	204	37	104	19	30
Futgudi	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Kaikadi	...	...	21	24	2	6	...	1
Katbu	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Koli	...	...	5	28	1	17	...	2
Lamani	...	...	10	24	...	5	1	4
Mang	...	...	8	11	3	9	1	...
Mang-garudi	...	...	48	55	10	4	5	2
Marwar Baori	1	14	...	...	...	3	...	...
Pardhi	...	...	16	45	6	22	3	5
Ramoshi	...	...	13	18	4	8	1	1
Sansi	1	...	23	38	2	1	...	5
Tadvi	...	...	4	15	...	...	...	...
Waddar	...	...	9	42	...	5	...	5
Waghri	...	...	9	16	7	4	...	...
Mixed gang	...	1	2	1	3	1	...	...
Total ...	2	15	283	848	98	294	32	88

II (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of Criminal Tribes for the year 1939.

Offences under the C. P. C.		Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.					Grand Total of Columns 2 to 11, 15 and 16.	Application of Section 23 of the C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually dealt with under Section 23 of the C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	7	6	21	...	27	...	153	...	...	
...	...	23	5	...	28	...	42	...	...	
...	2	11	...	1	12	...	55	...	...	
11	39	9	116	3	128	...	569	9	4	
1	27	20	72	1	93	3	549	4	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	
...	...	16	7	...	23	...	77	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	
...	2	2	17	...	19	...	74	1	1	
...	...	5	9	...	14	...	58	...	...	
...	...	3	17	...	20	...	52	...	...	
1	11	33	12	1	46	...	182	...	...	
...	...	5	1	...	6	1	25	...	...	
...	...	36	17	...	53	...	150	...	...	
...	...	10	7	...	17	1	63	2	1	
...	1	9	22	1	32	...	103	...	...	
...	6	1	10	...	11	...	36	...	...	
1	...	10	9	...	19	...	81	1	...	
...	...	5	7	...	12	...	48	...	...	
1	...	3	1	...	4	...	13	...	...	
16	95	207	350	7	564	5	2,340	17	10	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of

Name of District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under the I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	2	3	14	24	4	...	...	5
Kaira	...	...	40	220	44	108	19	30
Thana	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	1	5	8	13	21	...	...
East Khandesh	...	...	29	131	2	2	3	11
West Khandesh... ...	...	...	31	104	13	28	3	8
Nasik	...	...	19	75	6	50	2	6
Poona	...	...	31	24	4	...	...	...
Satara	...	...	24	32	7	17	2	1
Sholapur	...	...	34	44	1	3	...	9
Belgaum	...	...	10	39	3	25	1	4
Bijapur	...	...	15	23	1	10	1	2
Dharwar	...	...	31	109	...	25	1	8
Kanara	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban District .	...	11	...	1	...	5	...	4
Total ...	2	15	283	848	98	294	32	88

II-A (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of Criminal Tribes for the year 1939.

Offences under the C. P. C.		Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.					Grand Total of Columns 2 to 11, 15 and 16.	Application of Section 23 of the C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually dealt with under Section 23 of the C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	1	12	12	...	24	1	79	...	...	
1	27	24	79	1	104	3	596	4	4	
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	13	...	...	
7	4	14	11	...	25	...	84	...	...	
1	13	6	68	1	75	...	267	1	1	
2	16	15	60	2	77	...	282	7	2	
1	15	1	33	1	35	...	209	2	2	
1	11	14	1	...	15	...	86	...	...	
...	...	15	24	...	39	1	123	2	1	
...	...	66	23	1	90	...	181	...	...	
1	...	10	16	...	26	...	109	...	...	
1	6	6	6	1	13	...	72	1	...	
...	2	24	15	...	39	...	215	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	
16	95	207	350	7	564	5	2,340	17	10	

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A–

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1939 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5 –6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	3	3	...	6	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	1	3	...	4	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	9	49	...	58	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	8	34	...	42	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	7	7	...	14	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	2	...	...	2	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	1	...	2	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	26	92	...	118	1
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting, or unlawful assembly.	246	505	...	751	22
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	39	53	...	92	...
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	2	28	3	27	...
		Total ...	344	775	3	1,116	23
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	163	472	...	635	2
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	12	32	...	44	3
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	47	134	...	181	2
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	31	80	...	111	13
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	3	30	...	33	5
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	21	112	...	133	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	29	256	...	285	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	365	1,029	4	1,390	12
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	10	34	...	44	3
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	304	1,207	5	1,506	60
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	53	162	...	215	15
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	6	10	...	16	...
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	52	176	...	228	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	61	182	...	243	21
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	101	229	...	330	..
		Total ...	1,258	4,145	9	5,394	136

PART I.

Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks. Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	...	3	1	1	5	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	26	22	2	...	24	1	...	25	...	...	...	2	...
1	17	14	3	6	23	4	3	27	...	1	...	...	...
3	4	6	...	1	7	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	24	68	3	18	89	20	9	109	...	...	...	...	...
239	290	140	27	31	198	118	22	316	...	2	25	40	104
30	18	37	12	5	54	7	3	61	...	...	1	6	10
4	7	4	2	10	19	20	4	39	...	...	...	...	...
282	389	296	50	73	422	172	43	594	...	3	26	49	115
73	213	131	86	127	344	33	25	377	2	1	...	3	11
4	13	16	1	5	22	3	...	25	1	1	...	1	...
25	55	73	11	14	98	12	2	110	1	...	...	...	10
34	25	25	9	7	41	16	1	57	...	...	...	3	...
3	7	12	...	4	16	...	...	16	...	2	...	...	...
19	16	55	2	41	98	3	2	101	...	...	...	...	3
44	29	185	5	11	201	33	23	234	11	...	...	3	...
493	341	395	64	76	539	281	83	820	...	9	328	12	73
10	11	9	1	8	18	...	...	18	...	2	9	...	2
675	323	297	45	92	439	245	54	684	2	12	432	7	142
63	48	48	12	24	84	94	16	178	1	4	...	5	5
6	4	4	1	1	6	8	1	14	...	...	2	...	2
25	64	126	5	6	137	41	27	178	1	1	1	2	11
50	59	81	22	9	112	93	34	205	...	1	7	3	8
62	97	142	22	7	171	24	9	195	...	...	14	...	6
1,584	1,305	1,599	286	432	2,326	886	277	3,212	19	33	793	39	273

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	103	347	3	447	16
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	238	794	6	1,026	95
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	206	849	16	1,039	15
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	27	172	...	199	6
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,205	7,390	11	8,581	161
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	1,780	9,552	36	11,293	293
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	93	320	12	406	24
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	66	267	5	328	2
		Total ...	164	587	17	734	26
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft of cattle	197	952	18	1,131	35
		Theft ordinary	1,294	9,812	1,479	9,627	230
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	245	863	21	1,087	19
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	133	427	...	560	1
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	141	489	10	620	8
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	256	1,187	135	1,308	17
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	4	33	6	31	...
		Total ...	2,270	13,763	1,669	14,364	310
		Total of Classes I to V ...	*5,816	28,822	1,734	32,904	788

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A.

Column 10 of Statement A, Part I for 1938			5,618
Undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation ...	+213	} =	+198
Cases transferred from Statement AA, Part I, to this Statement ...	+7		
Cases transferred to Statement AA, Part I from this Statement ...	−8		
Cases wrongly shown as pending excluded	−2		
Cases transferred from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police to the Western India States Agency Police	−12		
			5,816

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+-11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
25	158	48	26	169	246	15	1	261	1	4	...	8	5
157	225	189	42	297	534	61	17	595	...	21	2	14	50
126	149	41	20	687	764	44	14	808	...	1	1	4	7
85	38	33	5	32	70	41	11	111	...	...	...	2	15
540	1,160	1,349	204	5,151	6,715	302	80	7,017	5	14	156	38	58
...	..	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
933	1,730	1,660	298	6,336	8,330	464	123	8,794	6	40	159	66	135
213	85	57	15	9	93	329	35	422	...	3	116	3	13
67	62	166	20	11	202	53	19	255	...	...	27	...	11
280	147	223	35	20	295	382	54	677	...	3	143	3	24
125	185	472	53	253	796	371	135	1,167	2	6	1	6	10
933	1,521	3,428	234	3,210	8,351	838	478	9,189	4	67	2	54	69
140	268	433	23	187	664	466	139	1,130	4	13	4	17	4
52	67	420	9	4	433	178	90	611	1	6	1	6	10
107	168	182	23	119	334	534	83	868	...	13	59	16	3
424	217	181	28	439	783	2,337	385	3,120	...	2	210	11	58
2	2	2	...	21	29	42	24	71	...	4	...	...	1
1,783	2,428	5,118	370	4,233	11,390	4,766	1,334	16,156	11	111	277	110	155
4,862	5,999	8,896	1,039	11,094	22,763	6,670	1,831	29,433	36	190	1,398	267	702

Part I, for 1938 :—

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

Return of Cognizable Crime not specified in Statement A—Part I—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part I.*						
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. C., Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	38	236	6	268	...
2	......	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	659	8,478	...	9,137	4
3	......	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924).	179	737	...	916	...
		Total ...	*876	9,451	6	10,321	4

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement AA,

Column 10 of Statement AA, Part I, for 1938	...	
Undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation	+93	} =
Cases transferred from Statement A, Part I to this Statement	+8	
Cases transferred from this statement to Statement A, Part I	−7	
Cases erroneously shown as pending excluded	−1	
Cases transferred from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police to the Western India States Agency Police	−4	

PART I.

for the year 1939 for the Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
43	31	107	4	82	199	16	12	215	1	...	1	2	8
199	1,020	7,686	118	100	7,904	3,743	3,208	11,647	4	6	5	79	23
52	128	588	3	144	735	272	247	1,007	1	...	...	26	...
294	1,179	8,381	125	326	8,838	4,031	3,467	12,869	6	6	6	107	31

Part I, for 1938:—

787

+89

876

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1939 for the Province of

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	2	3	...	...	5	3
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	1	5	...	...	2	2
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	......	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	17	91	2	...	53	35
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	5	26	...	...	18	14
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	6	12	...	...	7	6
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	2	...	1	...	1	1
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	2	2	...	...	2	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	26	95	1	...	102	88
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2,054	3,005	121	5	2,485	1,134
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	13	22	...	...	32	29
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion.	3	20	1	...	11	5
		Total ...	2,131	3,281	126	5	2,718	1,317
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	217	697	51	1	458	203
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	17	36	4	...	24	17
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	82	237	6	...	196	105
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	41	91	2	...	106	45
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	2	18	2	...	14	13
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	13	76	2	...	68	60
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	24	231	12	...	203	185
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	715	1,538	24	...	1,537	622
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	22	2	...	13	9

PART II.

Bombay (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
2	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
18	...	53	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	......
4	...	13	16	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
1	...	10	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	......
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	......
14	1	16	26	14	12	2	...	...	...	...	......
1,351	8	2,349	1,010	193	701	24	...	75	141	416	......
3	1	2	61	34	14	...	...	1	...	...	......
6	...	11	71	4	63	...	...	...	...	...	......
1,401	10	2,460	1,193	254	803	26	...	77	141	420	......
255	12	381	83	27	26	7	2	14	1	10	1
7	1	23	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	......
91	6	108	16	5	3	2	...	7	...	...	......
61	...	24	28	3	4	...	...	...	...	6	......
1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
8	...	18	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	......
18	...	29	45	24	18	11	...	...	...	3	......
915	9	637	660	131	421	3	4	48	564	17	......
4	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......

STATEMENT A—

Serial No. 1	Law. 2	Offence. 3	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police. 4	Arrested by the Police during the year. 5	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. 6	Released by Magistrate's order before trial. 7	Number of persons tried. 8	Number convicted. 9
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.							
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	476	1,522	77	...	1,363	418
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	79	169	13	1	155	72
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	9	43	1	...	32	18
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	137	293	8	...	262	211
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	62	157	4	...	157	96
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	87	210	5	...	191	129
		Total ...	1,968	5,340	213	2	4,779	2,203
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	409	902	129	...	538	216
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	324	621	57	3	569	323
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	58	145	9	...	120	64
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	19	131	8	...	103	70
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	930	3,593	153	5	3,183	1,968
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	16	...	...	...	16	...
		Total ...	1,756	5,392	356	8	4,529	2,641

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)
945	4	515	548	96	356	3	1	39	7.0	13	......
83	8	73	183	25	140	1	1	4	...	18	......
14	...	18	45	15	26	1	...	...	5	...	......
51	1	151	91	54	23	2	2	5	7	3	......
61	...	56	163	60	74	1	...	1	6	2	......
62	...	95	27	10	13	...	...	6	15	...	......
2,575	42	2,146	1,893	452	1,105	34	10	124	1,298	74	1
332	22	643	108	12	46	1	...	...	...	36	8
246	13	300	191	48	101	2	2	12	2	37	2
56	1	72	56	16	28	1	...	1	...	6	......
33	1	36	85	13	65	...	...	3	...	4	......
1,215	17	1,137	646	159	350	25	7	13	326	67	......
16	...	...	56	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	......
1,888	54	2,188	1,142	251	640	29	9	29	328	150	10

STATEMENT A—

Serial No. 1	Law. 2	Offence. 3	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police. 4	Arrested by the Police during the year. 5	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. 6	Released by Magistrates' order before trial. 7	Number of persons tried. 8	Number convicted. 9
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	166	402	8	...	429	105
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangeringlife ...	65	253	1	...	248	175
		Total ...	231	655	9	...	677	280
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	209	876	6	...	850	652
		Theft { ordinary ...	1,149	6,458	139	...	5,783	4,694
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	213	622	22	...	580	474
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	174	603	6	...	676	553
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	141	491	22	...	392	223
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	409	1,077	14	...	1,101	352
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	......	21	...	...	17	15
		Total ...	2,295	10,148	209	...	9,399	6,963
		Total of Classes I to V ...	*8,381	24,816	913	15	22,102	13,404

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A.

Column 12 of Statement A, Part II for 1938		8,214
Persons concerned in cases transferred to Statement AA, Part I ...	−8	
Persons concerned in cases transferred from Statement AA, Part I ...	+7	
Erroneous omissions adjusted	+20	= +167
Persons concerned in cases transferred from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police to the Western India States Agency Police ...	−15	
Persons concerned in undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation	+163	
		8,381

PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
324	1	131	876	75	669	...	...	...	216	7	......
73	...	66	109	27	71	1	...	2	34	...	......
397	1	197	985	102	740	1	...	2	250	7	......
198	23	214	549	186	262	3	2	10	1	17	......
1,089	36	1,632	2,031	740	917	21	12	20	7	79	......
106	52	224	669	183	368	4	2	3	2	27	1
123	3	83	247	117	114	2	4	6	1	15	......
169	13	210	[illegible]81	100	778	3	4	1	96	17	......
749	3	367	5,903	778	4,397	...	...	4	510	30	......
2	...	4	117	33	83	...	...	...	...	...	......
2,486	130	2,734	10,497	2,137	6,919	33	24	44	617	185	1
8,698	237	9,725	15,710	3,196	10,207	123	43	276	2,634	836	12

Part II, for 1938 :—

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

Return of Cognizable Crime not specified in Statement A—Part II—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A, Part II.*						
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. C., Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	28	160	5	...	148	120
2	......	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	827	10,671	28	...	9,990	9,515
3	......	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924) ...	67	679	5	...	649	604
		Total ...	*922	11,510	38	...	10,787	10,239

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement AA,

Column 12 of Statement AA, Part II for 1938			935
Persons concerned in cases transferred to Statement A, Part I ...	−7	} =	−13
Persons concerned in cases transferred from Statement A, Part I ...	+8		
Erroneous inclusions omitted	−15		
Persons concerned in cases transferred from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police to the Western India States Agency Police ...	−3		
Persons concerned in undetected cases of previous year retaken for investigation	+4		
			922

PART II.

for the year 1939 for the Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
28	3	34	21	15	3	...	...	1	1	1	......
475	3	1,443	4,518	3,761	571	5	5	27	5	89	1
45	49	91	336	284	41	1	...	...	...	30	......
548	55	1,568	4,875	4,060	615	6	5	28	6	120	1

Part II, for 1938:—

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT B–

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1939 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at begin-ning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of I. P. Code.				
1	115 ..	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	......	......	......	......
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	......	......	......	......
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	......	......	......	......
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	......	......	......	......
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	67	508	575	4
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	9	40	49	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	99	416	515	2
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	12	36	48	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	20	25	......
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	3	10	13	......
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	70	953	1,023	1
		Total ...	265	1,983	2,248	9

PART I.

Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
19	113	338	101	......	......	......	......
2	16	23	7	......	......	......	......
22	101	197	193	......	......	......	......
7	13	15	12	......	......	......	......
1	5	11	8	......	......	......	......
3	4	2	4	......	......	......	......
15	95	834	78	......	......	......	......
69	347	1,420	403	......	......	......	......

STATEMENT B–

Serial No. 1	Law. 2	Offence. 3	Number pending at beginning of year. 4	Cases reported in the year. 5	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5). 6	Number dismissed without trial. 7
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	......	......	......	......
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	2	86	88	3
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	1	1	2	......
		Total ...	3	87	90	3
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	18	58	76	12
		Total ...	18	58	76	12
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	......	33	33	......
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	160	1,863	2,023	235
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	19	92	111	21
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	1,344	11,211	12,555	971
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	1,523	13,199	14,722	1,227
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	38	180	218	32
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	53	340	393	61
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	185	2,099	2,284	266
		Total ...	276	2,619	2,895	359
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	2	2	4	......
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	......	3	3	......
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	235	1,127	1,362	157
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	102	319	421	37

PART I—*continued.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
......	......	......	......		......	......	......
......	27	39	19	......	......	......	......
......	1	......	1	......	......	......	......
......	28	39	20	......	......	......	......
10	25	10	19	......	......	......	......
10	25	10	19	......	......	......	......
5	9	6	13	......	......	......	......
780	627	176	205	......		......	......
48	26	9	7	......	......	......	......
4,267	4,419	1,235	1,659	......	......	2	4 Transferred.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
5,100	5,081	1,426	1,884	......	......	2	4 Transferred.
52	74	19	41	......	......	......	......
93	134	54	51	......	......	......	......
807	684	165	362	......	......	2	......
952	892	238	454	......	......	2	......
......	2	......	2	......	......	......	......
1	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
472	437	65	231	......	......	......	......
76	168	25	115	......	......	......	......

STATEMENT B–

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—contd.					
26	504, 506 to 510 .	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	484	3,981	4,465	755
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	25	359	384	4
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	2	1	3	......
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	94	525	619	148
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	4	38	42	7
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	82	171	253	16
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	107	548	655	36
		Total ...	1,137	7,074	8,211	966
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		5,921	96,974	102,895	3,140
		Total ...	5,921	96,974	102,895	3,140
		Grand Total ...	*9,143	121,994	131,137	5,716

* The figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1938, was 9,204. The difference between represent those under the Public Conveyances Act, which have been excluded from this

PART I—*concluded.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,697	1,269	365	563	......	......	......	6 Transferred.
8	91	263	18	......	......	......	......
......	......	3	......	......	......	......	......
16	205	190	60	......	......	......	......
......	14	11	10	......	......	......	......
25	70	58	84	......	......	......	......
153	203	155	112	......		......	......
2,448	2,461	1,135	1,195	......	......	......	6 Transferred.
5,585	4,042	81,825	8,303	......	......	......	......
5,585	4,042	81,825	8,303	......	......	......	......
14,164	12,876	86,093	12,278	......	......	4	10 Transferred.

this figure and the one in column 4 of the present Statement is—61 cases. Out of these 40 cases statement. No explanation has been furnished for the remaining—21 cases.

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1939 for

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sections of I. P. Code.			
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	......	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	......	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	......	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	......	...	...
		Total ...	......	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*			
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	......	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	......	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	93	647	62
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	15	35	13
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	112	431	49
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	20	69	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	19	3
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks ...	6	48	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	317	2,581	310
		Total ...	568	3,830	437
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	......	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	5	112	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	1	...	1
		Total ...	6	112	1
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	72	144	3
		Total ...	72	144	3

PART II.

the Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried: Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks: Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	Remarks: Committed to Sessions or transferred.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	15
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
3	799	7	156	452	63·75	130	54	...	...	......
......	63	1	16	36	75·00	9	1	...	...	......
4	588	16	147	203	42·29	216	6	...	...	......
......	89	3	31	30	43·47	15	10	...	...	......
2	25	1	4	17	77·27	3	...	...	...	......
......	54	...	12	33	68·75	3	6	...	...	......
2	3,206	14	417	2,389	82·63	386	...	...	...	......
11	4,824	42	783	3,160	74·05	762	77	...	...	......
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	117	12	31	45	40·17	29	...	...	...	......
......	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	......
......	119	12	32	45	39·82	30	...	...	...	......
7	212	27	96	9	6·12	61	19	...	...	......
7	212	27	96	9	6·12	61	19	...	...	......

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	......	49	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	478	3,750	24
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	73	257	41
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	4,108	22,260	316
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	......	...	...
		Total ...	4,659	30,316	381
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	117	257	21
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	86	454	49
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	651	5,800	27
		Total ...	854	6,511	97
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	6	6	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	......	32	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	655	2,345	17
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	216	778	16
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	1,349	8,147	109
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	26	425	35
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	4	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	212	1,167	159
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances[1] ...	18	66	9
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	260	597	72
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	130	434	6
		Total ...	2,886	13,997	423
		Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.	6,863	96,981	3,279
		Total ...	6,863	96,981	3,279
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*15,908	151,891	4,621

*The total number of persons shown in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1938 was
is+163 persons. No explanation has been

PART II—*continued.*

Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks. Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks. Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	Remarks. Committed to Sessions or transferred.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	15
......	49	...	21	4	8·16	24	...	...	...	......
39	4,213	676	2,306	274	7·26	513	444	...	...	......
......	371	35	188	27	9·06	117	4	...	...	......
117	30,567	5,080	15,436	2,500	9·40	4,471	3,066	...	4	14 transferred.
......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	......
156	35,200	5,791	17,951	2,805	9·13	5,125	3,514	...	4	14 transferred.
......	395	56	198	19	6·83	87	35	...	1	......
1	588	83	281	73	14·51	91	60	...	...	......
31	6,447	708	3,348	463	7·94	1,388	540	...	1	......
32	7,430	847	3,827	555	8·39	1,566	635	...	2	......
......	12	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	......
......	32	...	18	2	6·25	...	12	...	...	......
30	2,997	451	1,529	130	5·50	522	365	...	...	......
1	1,009	145	436	57	7·17	299	72	..	...	......
58	9,547	1,750	4,397	750	9·08	1,614	1,011	...	...	25 transferred.
2	484	19	154	281	61·08	29	1	...	...	......
......	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
......	1,538	262	680	419	31·59	176	1	...	...	......
2	91	...	40	26	34·66	25	...	...	...	......
1	928	43	316	203	30·34	340	26	...	...	......
......	570	45	234	113	25·68	102	76	...	...	......
94	17,212	2,715	7,812	1,983	13·75	3,113	1,564	...	...	25 transfrerred.
364	106,759	1,215	9,981	84,466	84·24	9,224	1,873	...	80	......
364	106,759	1,215	9,981	84,466	84·24	9,224	1,873	...	80	......
664	171,756	10,649	40,482	93,023	59·43	19,881	7,682	...	86	39 transferred.

15,345. The difference between this figure and the one in column 4 of the present Statement furnished for this difference.

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the Province of Bombay (including Railways) for the year 1939.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4,886	2,327	47·62	5,98,152	93,449	22·74
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	332	...	......	19,747	...
(*c*) Other thefts	8,048	4,117	51·15	3,41,234	1,07,814	42·24
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	182	87	47·80	59,651	7,425	13·21
(*b*) Other Robbery	438	171	39·04	35,244	7,521	23·51
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	460	273	59·34	34,609	12,481	53·69
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	71	34	47·88	10,652	4,515	39·53
Total ...	14,085	7,341	52·11	10,79,542	2,52,952	30·86
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	10	5	50·00	776	31	3·99
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	57	30	52·63	7,991	1,231	15·40
Total ...	67	35	52·23	8,767	1,262	14·39

(1) Figures supplied by District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7. Percentage.
Rs. 1,17,536	Rs. 65,715	55·91

(2) Rs. 39,414 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 21,817 worth of property was recovered by the District and the Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1939 in 1,251 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1939 is Rs. 2,29,360.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1939 in 2,916 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 4,12,122.

(6) Value of property recovered, in 1939 in 1,792 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 1,01,285.

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Return showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for the

Range	District. 1	Number of Inspector General and Deputy Inspectors General. 2	Number of Superintendents. 3	Number of Assistant Superintendents. 4	Number of Deputy Superintendents. 5	Number of Inspectors. 6
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	3	7
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	2
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	3
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	...	2
	5. Surat	...	1	...	...	3
	6. Thana	...	1	1	1	3
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	2
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	2
	9. East Khandesh	...	1	1	1	3
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	...	1	2
	11. Nasik	...	1	1	1	3
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	4
	Total, N. R. ...	...	12	6	9	36
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	1	3	5
	14. Satara	...	1	1	...	3
	15. Sholapur	...	1	1	1	4
	16. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	3
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	1	3
	18. Dharwar	...	1	1	1	3
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	2
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	3
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	1	...	6
	Total, S. R. ...	...	10	6	7	35

D.

Province of Bombay (including Railways) for the year 1939.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
40	4	313	...	...	1,341	...	...	1,710
12	...	104	...	...	399	...	...	518
27	...	207	...	...	736	...	...	976
12	...	107	...	...	444	...	...	566
15	...	140	...	...	589	...	...	748
20	...	184	...	...	511	...	...	721
15	1	114	...	...	315	...	...	448
25	1	164	...	...	610	...	...	805
32	...	215	...	...	698	...	...	951
21	...	161	...	...	536	...	...	722
34	1	225	...	...	827	...	...	1,093
15	2	121	...	...	349	...	...	492
268	9	2,055	...	...	7,355	...	...	9,750
41	18	381	...	...	1,146	...	...	1,596
31	...	201	...	...	678	...	...	915
25	2	187	...	...	747	...	...	968
24	1	153	...	...	563	...	...	747
22	...	166	...	...	534	...	...	727
34	...	199	...	...	775	...	...	1,014
14	...	144	...	...	397	...	...	558
13	...	101	...	...	342	...	...	460
14	...	132	...	...	433	...	...	583
24	11	176	...	...	586	...	...	805
242	32	1,840	...	...	6,201	...	...	8,373

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,879
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,582
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,617
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	1,616
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,695
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,515
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	164
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,646
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,598
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	5,320
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,922
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,127
	Total, N. R. ...	...	...	...	36,554 Sq. miles 1,127 Ry. miles
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,347
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,891
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,572
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,497
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,670
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,582
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,965
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,212
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	4,069
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,835
	Total, S. R. ...	...	...	...	39,805 Sq. miles 1,835 Ry. miles.

D—*continued.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police. To area.	Proportion of Police. To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., column 7 *minus* column 19 of Statements A and AA, Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
999,768	395,734	20	13	2·26	584	5,150	3·01
334,170	68,806	10	11	3·06	646	978	1·88
741,650	149,135	17	13	1·65	759	2,811	2·88
454,526	54,758	8	18	2·85	803	1,061	1·81
693,613	98,936	10	10	2·26	927	1,390	1·86
836,625	119,001	16	27	4·87	1,160	1,972	2·73
179,524	70,377	6	7	2·73	400	1,544	3·44
988,206	98,660	17	17	8·25	1,227	1,153	1·43
1,206,035	168,854	25	20	4·83	1,268	1,988	2·09
771,794	76,856	15	22	7·36	1,068	1,289	1·78
1,000,048	156,408	29	23	5·41	914	2,403	2·20
......	......	9	9	2·29	......	1,049	2·13
8,205,959	1,457,525	182	189	3·94 Sq. miles. 2·29 Ry. miles.	841	22,788	2·33
1,169,708	256,003	25	32	3·35	733	3,123	1·95
1,179,712	112,306	20	19	5·34	1,289	1,142	1·24
877,530	135,632	16	15	4·72	906	2,272	2·34
1,076,701	104,589	18	14	6·03	1,441	1,161	1·55
969,220	101,194	16	22	7·80	1,195	957	1·32
1,102,677	217,165	25	17	4·51	1,087	1,384	1·36
417,835	36,377	12	16	7·11	749	387	0·69
628,721	45,353	10	12	4·80	1,366	812	1·77
1,302,527	77,247	12	14	6·97	2,234	526	0·90
......	......	13	22	2·27	......	1,495	1·86
8,824,711	1,085,866	167	183	5·25 Sq. miles. 2·27 Ry. miles.	1,030	13,259	1·58

STATEMENT

	District. 1	Number of Inspector General and Deputy Inspectors General. 2	Number of Superintendents. 3	Number of Assistant Superintendents. 4	Number of Deputy Superintendents. 5	Number of Inspectors. 6
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	2	...	2	12
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	1	...	1	4
	Total ...	4	4	...	3	16
	Grand Total ...	*4	*26	*12	*19	†87
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...
	Broach	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...	...
	Thana	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	1
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...
	West Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...	...
	Satara	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department ...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	2

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily have not been shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the Report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 includes contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 61 officers and this strength represents the normal a combined cadre for the Provinces of Bombay and Sind and the Western India States and of one appointment is due to the exclusion of the post of the Superintendent of Police, Aden

† There has been a net decrease of 67 units in the sanctioned strength of Police officers of the text of the Report (Paragraph 29, Statement D, Strength of Police).

D—*continued.*

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
27	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	62
1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	16
28	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	82
†538	†43	†3,920	...	...	†13,556	...	...	18,205
...	1	21	...	...	75	...	...	97
...	...	2	...	...	22	...	...	24
...	...	9	...	...	46	...	...	55
...	...	1	...	...	16	...	...	17
...	...	5	...	...	9	...	...	14
4	...	21	...	...	63	...	...	89
3	...	10	...	...	3	...	...	16
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	4	...	...	46	...	...	50
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	4
...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	7
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	5
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	1	105	...	...	289	...	...	405

sanctioned Force, but have been added at the end of the statement, the purpose for which they

requirements of the Province. The total sanctioned strength of I. P. officers (who are borne on Gujarat States Agencies) and B. P. officer stood at 108 as against 109 at the end of 1938. The reduction from the Bombay Cadre.

and below the rank of Inspectors and men over that of last year. This decrease is explained in

STATEMENT

	District. 1	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. 16	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues. 17	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17). 18	Area of District in square miles. 19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	94,73,257	3,030	*94,76,287	76,359 Sq. miles. 2,962 Ry. miles.
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...
	Broach	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...
	Thana	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...
	West Khandesh	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...
	Satara	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...

*This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1939-40 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,46,603

D—*concluded.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., column 7 *minus* column 10 of Statements A and AA, Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,830,670	2,543,391	349	372	4·51 Sq. miles. 2·28 Rly. miles.	924	36,047	1·98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of the Scriptory Staff.

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal (including Railways)

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the Force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the Force. Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	51	1,654	40	1,636	40	499	47
	2. Broach	14	503	11	501	...	204	12
	3. Kaira	30	943	28	924	31	501	24
	4. Panch Mahals	14	551	11	541	40	266	13
	5. Surat	18	729	16	728	...	285	15
	6. Thana	23	695	22	678	...	336	23
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	18	429	18	420	...	108	13
	8. Ahmednager	28	774	24	770	...	431	28
	9. East Khandesh	35	913	33	894	...	434	32
	10. West Khandesh	23	697	23	690	40	320	23
	11. Nasik	38	1,052	35	1,051	40	466	38
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	21	470	21	466	...	149	21
	Total, N. R. ...	313	9,410	282	9,299	191	3,999	289
Southern Range.	13. Poona	64	1,527	57	1,514	...	574	63
	14. Satara	34	879	33	876	40	352	33
	15. Sholapur	31	934	28	922	40	419	31
	16. Belgaum	28	716	27	713	...	396	30
	17. Bijapur	25	700	23	689	...	356	25
	18. Dharwar	37	974	35	969	40	370	40
	19. Kanara	16	541	16	532	...	295	17
	20. Kolaba	16	443	14	440	...	253	15
	21. Ratnagiri	17	565	17	562	40	277	17
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	41	762	38	760	...	150	38
	Total, S. R. ...	309	8,041	288	7,977	160	3,442	309

E.

Management of the Force for the Province of Bombay for the year 1939.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill and punishments in which no proceedings were held).		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	2	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	3	22	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	1	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	14	11	194	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	7
...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	5	2	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17	6	147	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5

STATEMENT

Range	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	2,220	40	1,324	94	501	415
	2. Broach	...	428	11	474	46	74	171
	3. Kaira	...	516	28	743	63	73	246
	4. Panch Mahals	...	294	11	523	39	24	193
	5. Surat	...	552	16	686	50	41	345
	6. Thana	...	385	22	637	60	68	232
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	323	18	378	21	32	136
	8. Ahmednagar	...	516	24	680	46	74	185
	9. East Khandesh	...	539	33	880	32	108	247
	10. West Khandesh	...	270	23	680	18	100	199
	11. Nasik	...	578	35	996	47	107	298
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	129	21	452	3	51	175
	Total, N. R. ...	...	6,750	282	8,453	519	1,253	2,842
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1,153	57	1,286	69	136	532
	14. Satara	...	267	33	824	37	81	272
	15. Sholapur	...	480	28	750	69	75	365
	16. Belgaum	...	303	27	661	43	56	195
	17. Bijapur	...	290	23	666	16	77	175
	18. Dharwar	...	572	35	924	52	131	223
	19. Kanara	...	194	16	491	39	46	162
	20. Kolaba	...	234	14	416	27	28	64
	21. Ratnagiri	...	190	17	519	39	36	152
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	...	236	38	753	23	57	272
	Total, S. R. ...	...	3,919	288	7,290	414	723	2,412

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
161	154	47	14	4	22	2	18	245·78	·67	1·07	29
83	34	5	9	...	3	...	5	238·72	·63	·80	5
248	90	25	15	2	7	...	7	61·66	·17	·71	21
130	50	13	5	...	3	2	6	41·21	·11	1·70	13
111	41	31	5	...	6	...	4	213·46	·58	·55	3
101	42	30	14	6	5	...	2	211·65	·58	·28	18
130	101	9	2	1	2	...	2	39·04	·10	·05	9
170	111	34	4	...	6	...	1	194·15	·53	·13	8
172	126	33	...	...	2	...	...	183·11	·50	...	21
145	67	12	3	...	...	...	4	44·20	·12	·15	7
310	289	27	5	2	15	...	5	54·32	·14	·46	4
98	17	10	5	2	7	...	7	88·73	·24	1·49	4
1,859	1,122	276	81	17	78	4	61	...	...	...	142
306	82	45	16	...	11	...	8	21·33	·06	·52	20
191	97	15	1	...	8	...	2	16·43	·04	·22	4
176	51	33	14	6	16	...	5	190·00	·52	·52	15
135	131	35	2	1	1	...	3	87·43	·24	·41	4
134	121	10	4	...	1	...	2	210·44	·57	·29	13
234	182	24	4	2	8	...	2	112·38	·30	·20	7
79	62	32	...	...	...	...	8	271·05	·74	·75	9
69	152	7	6	3	2	...	4	264·09	·72	·91	5
147	56	16	5	...	2	...	9	155·87	·42	1·60	3
202	30	12	4	...	4	...	3	52·63	·14	·39	5
1,673	964	229	56	12	53	...	46	...	...	...	85

STATEMENT

Range	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the Force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the Force. Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	41	16	40	16	...	...	29
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	5	9	5	9	2	105	18
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	46	25	45	25	2	105	47
	Grand Total ...	668	17,476	615	17,301	*353	7,546	645

* Besides these, there are 15 magazine rifles in the Surat District and

E—*continued.*

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill and punishments in which no proceedings were held).		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	31	17	341	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	12

2 rifles short (·22″-R. F. mark III) at the Police Training School, Nasik.

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Men.	Number of Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	25	40	16	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	5	9	...	...	...
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	...	25	45	25	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	...	10,694	615	15,768	933	1,976	5,254

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3,532	2,086	505	137	29	131	4	107	...	...	...	228

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables and Constables are shown as men.

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

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